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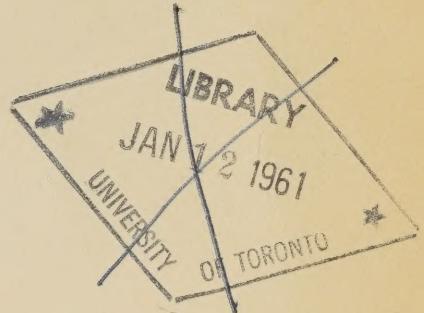


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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Central Research and Development Staff

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Central Research and Development Staff

**INCOMES, LIQUID ASSETS AND INDEBTEDNESS
OF NON-FARM FAMILIES IN CANADA**

1958

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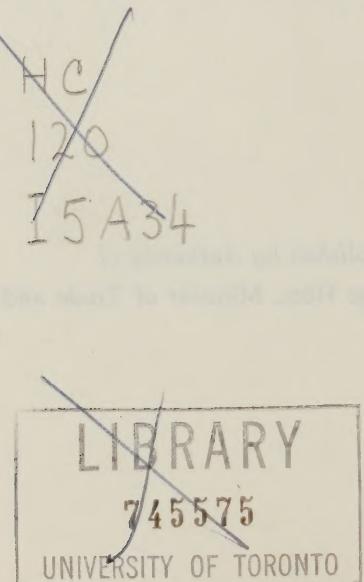
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13-508	Incomes, Liquid Assets and Indebtedness of Non-Farm Families in Canada, 195575
13-512	Distribution of Non-Farm Incomes in Canada by Size, 195775
13-502	National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1956	2.00
13-201	National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 195975
61-004	Credit Statistics (monthly)	per year 1.00
63-006	Retail Credit (quarterly)	per year 2.00

The above are reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
In addition, the Department of National Revenue publishes annually Taxation Statistics which may be obtained from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, price \$1.50



PREFACE

This report presents the results of the second survey of the income, assets and indebtedness of non-farm family units. These estimates are based upon data supplied by approximately 6,400 families and individuals in a survey conducted in the spring of 1959. This survey was similar in scope to the first survey of income, assets and indebtedness carried out in 1956; the only significant change in the contents of the questionnaire was the addition of a question on the estimated market value of owner-occupied homes. The 1956 survey estimates were based upon a smaller sample, approximately 4,700 family units; the sample was restricted to 70 areas. The 1959 survey was expanded to provide a better representation of non-urban areas and was carried out in 116 sampling areas. The results of the 1956 survey were published in D.B.S. publication 13-508, *Incomes, Liquid Assets and Indebtedness of Non-Farm Families in Canada, 1955*.

These two surveys were undertaken as part of a continuing program of surveys on consumer finances; in addition to the two surveys discussed above, D.B.S. has carried out a number of surveys restricted to the collection of income data only. These surveys were taken in conjunction with the labour force surveys and referred to the years 1951, 1954 and 1957; the results were published in D.B.S. publications 13-503, 13-504 and 13-512, *Distribution of Non-Farm Incomes in Canada by Size*. In general, the sample sizes in these surveys were larger than in the two broader surveys and more sampling areas were included. As a result, a more extensive analysis was made of incomes by various family and individual characteristics than is possible in the present study. Another such survey was carried out in 1960 and the results will be released in the latter part of 1961.

This report was prepared by Miss J.R. Podoluk, with the assistance of Mrs. G. Oja, of the Central Research and Development Staff.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,
Dominion Statistician.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	7
Reliability of Estimates	8
Sampling Error	9
Highlights of the Distribution of Income, Assets and Indebtedness	11
Income Distribution	11
Chart 1. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals, by Income Groups, 1951, 1955, 1958	12
Assets and Indebtedness	14
Chart 2. Percentage of Families and Unattached Individuals Reporting Selected Assets, by Income Groups, Spring 1959	15
Chart 3. Percentage of Families and Unattached Individuals Reporting Selected Debts, by Income Groups, Spring 1959	17
Chart 4. Percentage of Families and Unattached Individuals, Income, Liquid Assets and Consumer Debt, by Income Groups	19
Chart 5. Proportion of Total Income, Total Selected Assets and Total Debt Held by Each Quarter of All Families and Unattached Individuals	21
Chart 6. Home Owners' Equities in Homes, Spring 1959	23
Notes and Definitions	24
Tables	
Section 1—Income	27
Section 2—Assets	35
Section 3—Debts	45
Section 4—Assets and Debts of Home Owners	53
Section 5—Miscellaneous	57
Appendix: Sources and Methods	62
Survey Questionnaire	64

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the second survey of asset holdings and indebtedness of non-farm families in Canada. The survey was conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in May and June, 1959, and was similar to the survey on asset holdings and indebtedness carried out in March, 1956. The results of the first survey were released in D.B.S. Publication No. 13-508, *Incomes, Liquid Assets and Indebtedness of Non-Farm Families in Canada, 1955*. The same concepts were used to define family units, income, assets and indebtedness as in the earlier survey. Some new questions were added, however, on bank indebtedness and on the market value of owner-occupied homes. The sample was increased to approximately 6,400 families and unattached individuals as compared with a sample of 4,700 in 1956. The number of areas sampled was expanded from 71 to 116 and the sample in non-metropolitan areas was proportionately greater in 1959.

The income concepts are also comparable to the concepts used in surveys of family incomes carried out for the years 1951, 1954 and 1957. The results of these surveys have been released in a series of reference papers, D.B.S. Publications 13-503, 13-504 and 13-512, *Distribution of Non-Farm Incomes in Canada, by Size*.

The estimates in this report are for non-farm families and unattached individuals only; families and individuals whose income largely originates in net income from farming operations or military pay are excluded. Some tables present data for families and unattached individuals combined while other tables are for families only as, for many purposes statistics for families are wanted separately. Table headings indicate which classification applies and the definition of families and unattached individuals may be found in the section on **Notes and Definitions**.

The report is divided into five sections: **Section I** (Tables 1 to 13) presents data on the income size distribution cross-classified by variables such as age and family size; **Section II** (Tables 14 to 31) analyses the distribution of asset holdings while **Section III** (Tables 32 to 41) presents comparable cross-classification of the debt structure; **Section IV** (Tables 42 to 47) analyzes the assets and debts of home-owning families while **Section V** (Tables 48 to 55) consists of a number of miscellaneous tables on the relation between assets and debts by income groups and the distribution of selected assets and debts.

The incomes measured are the total **money income** receipts from the following sources: wages and salaries (before deductions for taxes, pensions etc.), net unincorporated business income (net income from self-employment or independent professional practice), investment income, transfer payments (such as family allowances and old age pensions), and miscellaneous income. The income

estimates refer to total money income receipts for the calendar year 1958. For the other financial information the survey measured the amounts of indebtedness or asset holdings at the time of the survey (May and June, 1959); the greater part of the survey took place in May although a small proportion of the sample was interviewed in June. Insurance premiums payments, however, refer to the twelve month period preceding the date of the survey.

Families and individuals were asked to report the amounts held of the following selected **assets**: bank and other deposits, government and other bonds, the amount invested in mortgages, loans to other persons, and the estimated current market value of owner-occupied homes. In addition, questions were asked on investment in publicly traded stocks and the approximate market value of such stock holdings, as well as the amount paid in the previous year on insurance premiums, and contributions into voluntary retirement plans.

The following selected **debts** were examined: the amount of indebtedness to stores, sales finance companies, small loan companies, credit unions, bank and life insurance companies, mortgage indebtedness on owner-occupied homes, and miscellaneous debts such as medical bills. Fuller explanations of the concepts and definitions are given in the section of notes and definitions preceding the tables.

In general, the income concepts used in these estimates are similar to the money income components of the National Accounts series on personal income accruing to non-farm households.¹ The sample survey estimates do not include income received in kind such as room and board and do not measure all receipts of money during the year. For example, they exclude money receipts from inheritances, bequests, capital gains, from the sale of investments or property and income tax or pension fund refunds. The aggregate money income as estimated from the sample survey results differs, however, from the National Accounts estimates for a number of reasons. Some income from transfer payments, investment income and other sources accrues to families whose major source of income is from farming and whose income is not included in the present estimates. In addition, there are

¹ In addition, personal income includes the income of private non-commercial institutions such as charitable institutions, and the investment income accruing to policyholders of life insurance companies and to private pension funds. In addition, it includes the income of farm families, families of service personnel, inmates of institutions, the income of Canadian residents temporarily abroad, the income of persons in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, and income in kind such as board and lodging. These incomes are not measured in the present series. For further detail in the concepts of personal income see the D.B.S. *National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1956* (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1958), pages 123-125.

some minor differences between the income concepts in the National Accounts and the sample survey estimates. One instance is the treatment of retirement pensions. Other differences arise because the sample survey estimates may underestimate some income receipts; while the survey estimates of income from employment usually agree closely with similar estimates in the Accounts, the estimates of investment income are usually substantially below the National Accounts estimate after adjustments for conceptual differences. The present estimates account for 95 per cent of the money personal income estimates exclusive of net income from farming and military pay and allowances.

In contrast to the income statistics which measured income received over a one year period and thus show the flow of income, the asset and debt statistics are in the nature of a snapshot—the position of the family in respect to assets and debts at one point of time, the date of the interview in the spring of 1959. Because the data focus on one point of time, they reveal nothing about the processes influencing the situation which preceded this period or what might occur after. No information was secured on the extent to which the savings arose out of current year income and the extent to which they represented the savings of previous years nor did the survey explore the purposes for saving. Similarly, no questions were asked as to when the debts were incurred, the original amounts of the debts, the rate of repayment, or when they would be liquidated.

While the statistics are complete in respect to the money income position of families and unattached individuals, the asset and indebtedness information does not provide as complete a picture of the family's balance sheet at the time of the survey. Among the major types of assets not valued are: currency held, the value of investments in business properties and real estate, and the actual market value of stocks owned. The survey was expanded, however, to secure information on the estimated market value of owner-occupied homes. Other types of assets which are important to family savings but more difficult to value are assets which are built up through contractual savings in some form such as insurance policies and pension plans. A really comprehensive study of the family's asset position would also include estimates of the value of certain consumer durable goods owned such as automobiles, stoves and refrigerators. The survey results indicate that, on the average, the investment in home ownership is more important than asset holdings of bonds and deposits. It is probable that investments in consumer durables and contractual savings are also more significant to most family units than liquid asset holdings.

With respect to indebtedness, families reported mortgage indebtedness on their home but not on property owned and rented to others. Indebtedness incurred in connection with business transactions was also excluded; a debt incurred to purchase a car for pleasure driving was to be reported but debts

on cars purchased for business use were to be excluded. However, where an asset or debt was of both a personal and a business nature and could not be classified unambiguously it was included as a personal item.

Reliability of Estimates

Estimates based upon samples are subject to a number of sources of error: sampling variability which is a function of the variability of the population and the size of sample, errors arising from non-response, reporting errors made by respondents, errors made by interviewers in asking questions and errors made in processing and tabulating the data.

These estimates are based upon data collected from approximately 6,400 families and unattached individuals; this sample is 36 per cent larger than the sample of 4,700 families and individuals from whom financial data were secured in 1956. The sampling error of the larger sample should be lower and correspondingly, the present estimates should be more reliable than the estimates made from the earlier survey.

Two measures of central tendency, the arithmetic means (average) and the median, have been included in each table in order to help describe each frequency distribution. The mean of a small sample may be greatly affected by a few extreme values of incomes or assets. In a larger sample the effect of these extreme values would tend to be less important and they would not have as great an influence on the mean. For this reason comparisons of changes in means or estimates of aggregates obtained by multiplying means by the appropriate population size may not be reliable measures. The median, since it is not affected by the value of extreme observations but only by the number of such observations, may be a more reliable measure of central tendency in cases where the distributions are symmetrical. Most income size distributions are not, however, symmetrical but are skewed to the right. In many of the asset and liability tables, the median is zero; that is, over half the families have zero holdings of this asset. In these cases the mean, despite its limitation, is of some help in presenting a further measure of the central tendency of the distribution.

Non-response may introduce a bias because the characteristics of families who were not contacted or who refused to supply the information requested may differ from the characteristics of those replying. In past income surveys some analysis has been made of the characteristics of families and individuals who did not provide income data. Higher refusal and non-response rates occur among families with some of the following characteristics: renting families, families headed by self-employed persons, and families whose heads are in their fifties and sixties. Unattached individuals also had higher non-response and refusal rates. Some of these characteristics are associated with higher incomes but others

are not; in general, evidence does not suggest that families not replying are usually in different income brackets than responding families.

Reporting errors result from omissions in reporting specific types of income receipts, asset holdings, or debts, or from inaccurate reporting of such items. Errors of this type are not at present susceptible to statistical measurement but are usually present, to some degree, in surveys of consumer finances. For example, it is known that some types of income such as investment income are less accurately reported than other types of income such as wages and salaries. This may be due to a lack of records, recall problems or deliberate concealment on the part of the respondent. The personal income estimates of the National Accounts provide a check on the aggregate income as estimated from the survey and these allow some assessment as to the coverage of the survey estimates. Some further comments on this may be found in the Appendix on Sources and Methods.

It is not possible to assess the reliability of the asset and indebtedness information collected to the same extent, since no comprehensive statistics exist on the asset holdings and indebtedness of the non-farm household sector of the economy. For example, data are available regularly on the amount on deposit in savings and current accounts in the chartered banks. Such statistics show the amount deposited by all sectors of the economy (corporations, institutions, organizations and persons) and are therefore not comparable to the survey estimates; as yet no external data exist to provide independent estimates of the personal saving of households in the form of bank deposits. As a result there are no means of making a statistical check on the adequacy of the asset and indebtedness information collected in the survey.

Experience with similar surveys in other countries does suggest that financial data of a balance sheet nature are less reliably reported than income data. A number of reasons may account for this. Incomes are largely taxable and the coincidence of the surveys with the filing period for income tax returns means that for the most important income components accurate records are on hand and are probably consulted. Some income sources are very stable (for example, family allowances and old age pensions) so that recall presents no problems. There is some evidence to suggest that families are somewhat more reluctant to reveal their position with respect to asset holdings and indebtedness than with respect to income. Such questions are often regarded as more personal than income questions.

To minimize reporting errors the survey attempted to contact those members of the family (normally the head) who would be best informed on the family's financial affairs but, in some instances, it was necessary to accept information second-hand. Even where respondents were interviewed directly regarding their own affairs their knowledge of their

assets and debts might not have been very accurate. Answers given in regard to asset holdings and indebtedness tend to be given in rounded rather than precise amounts more frequently than is the case with income data. It is possible that such approximations may produce a downward bias in the statistics. Respondents may provide approximate rather than exact answers because information on such items as the current balance owing on charge accounts or the balance held in current bank accounts may not be available. For an asset such as a house where the question referred to the estimated market value, the answer may be unsatisfactory because the market may have changed substantially since the home was bought and the respondent may not be in touch with the current situation. Debts which are repaid by regular monthly payments may be inaccurately reported, because, although the actual amount of the payment may be remembered correctly, the time period remaining for the payments may not be recalled. For mortgage indebtedness which can have a repayment period as long as 30 years respondents may have little knowledge of the extent to which the debt has been reduced. Many families may only obtain current information on such indebtedness at yearly or less frequent intervals so that the answer must be an estimate. Respondents were given the opportunity to provide the basic data for an accurate estimate of the mortgage debt but, in the majority of cases, they seemed to prefer supplying an approximation; in some cases, this may have been quite rough.

In summary, although the estimates contained in this report have been improved somewhat through an enlarged sample which was also more representative geographically than the sample interviewed in 1956, they must still be interpreted with caution. Although the sample is larger by a third the reduction in the sampling error as compared to 1956 is not substantial (for example to reduce the sampling error of a simple random sample by one-half, the sample size must be quadrupled). Reporting and other errors are undoubtedly still present in the data. This is probably more likely the case with respect to the asset and indebtedness information, but as has already been pointed out, even the income data have certain weaknesses which must be kept in mind.

Sampling Error

The sample was selected from within the labour force sampling framework which uses a stratified clustered sampling scheme. Sampling errors from a complex sampling scheme are difficult to derive and are higher than the sampling errors of simple random samples of the same size. For many labour force characteristics the error may be twice as high for a stratified clustered sample as for a simple random sample. No such calculations have been made for the financial data but the similarity of method makes it likely that the same magnitude of sampling error applies.

The following table indicates the approximate sampling variability of certain percentages when related to samples of different size where the sample is selected by simple random selection.

For percentage figures the chances are 95 out of 100 than a range equal to the estimated percentage plus or minus the sampling error contains the true value of the variable being estimated.

Approximate Sampling Errors of Percentages, Plus or Minus¹
(Expressed in percentage points)

Estimated percentage given by a simple random sample	Sample size (Number of cases)						
	100	200	500	1,000	2,000	3,000	6,000
2 or 98				0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4
5 or 95		3.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.6
10 or 90	6.0	4.4	2.7	1.9	1.3	1.1	0.8
25 or 75	8.8	6.2	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.1
50	10.0	7.0	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.8	1.3

¹ This table is derived from the formula $2\sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}}$ where p = percentage given by the sample, q = 100 - p, and n = sample size.

To assist in calculating the sampling error, the composition of the original sample of families and unattached individuals is given below. The distributions of incomes, assets and debts contained in the tables of the report differ from the relative distributions shown below, since the tables are based upon the weighted sample while the distributions below are of the original sample. Methods of weighting are described in the Appendix Sources and Methods.

By size of income	Sample size		
	Unattached individuals	Families	Total
Under \$1,000	408	153	561
\$ 1,000 - \$1,499	140	235	375
1,500 - 1,999	105	230	335
2,000 - 2,499	104	293	397
2,500 - 2,999	107	348	455
3,000 - 3,499	86	449	535
3,500 - 3,999	40	496	536
4,000 - 4,499	40	520	560
4,500 - 4,999	22	443	465
5,000 - 5,999	27	699	726
6,000 - 6,999	17	488	505
7,000 - 9,999	16	638	654
10,000 and over	5	313	318
Totals	1,117	5,305	6,422

By major source of income	Sample size	
No income		26
Wages and salaries	4,907	
Net unincorporated business income	528	
Other money income	961	
Total	6,422	

By housing status	Sample size
Home owners	3,706
Renters	2,106
Roomers and lodgers	443
Other	167
Total	6,422

Age and sex	Sample size
29 and under	
Male	846
Female	158
30 to 39	
Male	1,416
Female	84
40 to 49	
Male	1,209
Female	150
50 to 64	
Male	1,191
Female	266
65 and over	
Male	776
Female	326
Totals	5,438
Male	
Female	984

Family size	Sample size
One person	1,117
Two persons	1,428
Three persons	1,090
Four persons	1,167
Five or more persons	1,620
Total	6,422

Region	Sample size			Size group	Sample size	
	Unattached individuals	Families	Total		Total selected assets	Total debt
Atlantic Provinces.....	100	633	733	None	958	2,175
Quebec.....	187	1,246	1,433	Under \$500.....	837	1,545
Ontario.....	324	1,749	2,073	\$ 500 - \$ 999.....	329	519
Prairie Provinces.....	269	939	1,208	1,000 - 1,999.....	315	485
British Columbia	237	738	975	2,000 - 4,999.....	641	644
Totals	1,117	5,305	6,422	5,000 - 9,999.....	929	636
				10,000 - 24,999.....	1,963	411
				25,000 and over.....	450	7
				Totals.....	6,422	6,422

Size group	Sample size	
	Liquid assets	Consumer debt
None	1,775	3,117
Under \$250.....	1,253	1,543
\$ 250 - \$ 499.....	615	586
500 - 999.....	1,152	620
1,000 - 1,999.....	369	394
2,000 - 4,999.....	741	138
5,000 - 9,999.....	311	15
10,000 and over.....	206	9
Totals.....	6,422	6,422

An example of the method of interpreting the above statistics might be useful. The number of families and unattached individuals with incomes of \$3,000 to \$3,999 was 1071; if these families has been chosen by simple random selection the sampling errors given under column 4 (sample size 1,000) would be applicable. Table 14 on total selected asset holdings indicates that an estimated 10.6 per cent of these families and individuals held assets of \$2,000 to \$4,999. If the sample size has been exactly 1,000 for a simple random sample the chances are 95 out of 100 that a range of 8.7 to 12.5 would contain the true percentage. The actual sample size was slightly larger so that the range might be slightly smaller. Since the sample was actually drawn from a stratified cluster sample, in fact, the sampling error is greater than plus or minus 1.9.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME, ASSETS AND INDEBTEDNESS

INCOME DISTRIBUTION

The average income of all non-farm families and unattached individuals in 1958 continued to rise, a trend which has been evident since 1951, the first year for which estimates are available. The average income of \$4,544 was some 6 per cent higher than the average income of \$4,269 received in 1957 and 43 per cent higher than the 1951 average of \$3,185. The median income (the income which divides the distribution in half) was \$3,783 as contrasted with \$3,624 in 1957 and \$2,703 in 1951. Although the greater part of the increase between 1957 and 1958 was due to higher earnings in 1958, a substantial part was attributable to increases in government transfer payments such as old age pensions and family allowances. In 1958, old age pensioners (70 years of age or above) received \$660 for the full year compared to \$534 in 1957, an increase of 23.5 per cent from 1957. Since price increases between 1957 and 1958 were 2 to 3 per cent and between 1951 and 1958 between 10 to 15 per cent, the increases in average income over these periods have largely represented increases in real income.

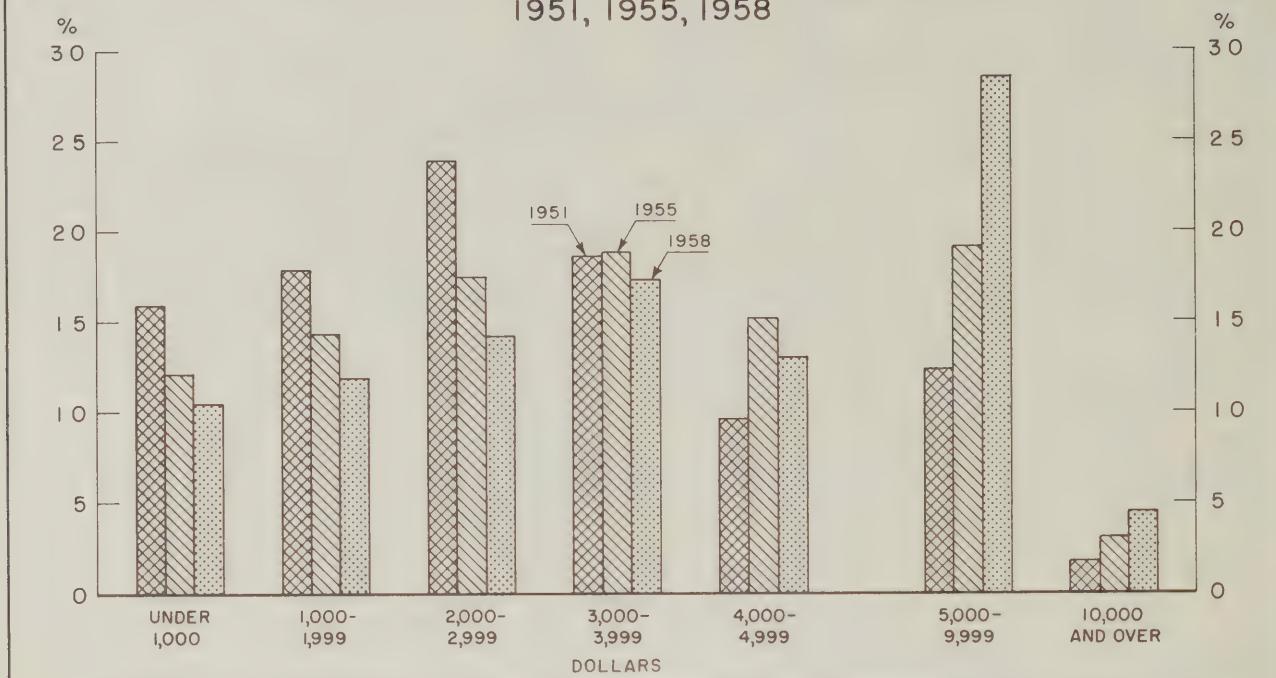
The estimated number of non-farm families and unattached individuals increased from approximately 3.6 million in 1951 to approximately 4.5 million in 1958, an increase of almost one-quarter. In 1951

one-quarter of families and individuals had incomes below \$1,500, while somewhat less than one-quarter had incomes exceeding \$4,000. In 1958 the middle range of incomes was between \$2,200 and \$5,800, with one-quarter of families and individuals with incomes lower than \$2,200 and one-quarter with incomes higher than \$5,800.

By major source of income, families and individuals whose income largely originated in income from transfer payments, pensions, and investment income showed the largest gains in average income, approximately 59 per cent between 1951 and 1958 and 20 per cent between 1957 and 1958. The average income for this group was \$2,335 as contrasted with \$1,465 in 1951. The increase in the income of this group was, to a considerable extent, a result of the introduction of universal old age pensions to persons aged 70 and over in 1952 and the extension of pensions to persons aged 65 to 69 who could demonstrate need; in 1951 old age pensions were only paid to persons aged 70 and over who could pass a means test. When universal pensions were first introduced in 1952 payments were initially set at \$40 per month; in 1957 these were raised to \$46 and later to \$55 per month. In certain provinces payments to persons aged 65 to 69 are even higher at the present time.

CHART-1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND
UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS BY INCOME GROUPS
1951, 1955, 1958



The average incomes of families and individuals whose income largely originated in earned income showed smaller increases over this period, although incomes of families of the self-employed rose somewhat more than the incomes of wage and salary earning families; average incomes of the former rose 52 per cent and the latter 42 per cent between 1951 and 1958. The average incomes of families and individuals whose income was mainly from business or professional income was \$6,059 in 1958, in contrast to the average of \$5,717 in 1957 and \$3,961 in 1951. Wage and salary earning families and individuals received an average of \$4,851, a gain from the 1957 average of \$4,620 and the 1951 average of \$3,408. Although average incomes of families of the self-employed were higher than those of wage-earning families, such incomes were more unequally distributed. The situation with respect to median incomes was reversed with the median income of \$3,922 lower than the median of \$4,183 for wage-earning families. Although a larger proportion of these families had higher incomes than wage-earning families a larger proportion was also in the lower income brackets. Approximately 14 per cent had incomes exceeding \$10,000 while 28 per cent had incomes below \$2,000; for wage and salary earning families and individuals the corresponding percentages were 4 and 19.

The average income of families (exclusive of unattached individuals) was \$4,921, an increase of approximately 6 per cent over the 1957 average

income of \$4,644. Approximately one-quarter had incomes of \$3,000 and less, while the twenty-five per cent with the highest incomes had incomes of \$6,000 and over; the median income was \$4,308. In 1951 the middle half of the family income distribution was located between \$2,100 and \$4,300 while the average family income was \$3,535. Families whose major source of income was from wages and salaries for the first time in 1958 attained an average income exceeding \$5,000; the average increased nearly 40 per cent from 1951 to 1958 to reach \$5,096.

Regions

Average family income ranged from \$3,622 in the Atlantic Provinces to \$5,419 in Ontario. Average family incomes in the other regions were: \$4,874 in Quebec, \$4,622 in the Prairie Provinces and \$4,945 in British Columbia. These averages represent substantial increases from 1951 when family incomes in all regions were below \$4,000, ranging from \$2,515 in the Atlantic Provinces to \$3,903 in Ontario.

In the Atlantic Provinces one-half of families had incomes between \$1,800 and \$4,600 while one-quarter had less and one-quarter had more. The middle ranges for the other regions were: Quebec \$2,800 to \$5,700, Ontario \$3,400 to \$6,600, the Prairie Provinces \$2,700 to \$5,800, and British Columbia \$3,100 to \$6,400.

Age and Sex of Head of Family

Families and unattached individuals where the head was in his forties reported the highest average income, \$5,305; for families only when the head was in this age bracket the average was \$5,622. The patterns of incomes by age groups showed no change from the earlier years; again lowest incomes occurred when the head was 65 and over, followed by families with heads 29 and under. However family units headed by persons 65 and over experienced greater increases in income between 1957 and 1958 than did family units headed by younger persons. This was largely due to the pension increases whose full impact was only evident in 1958. For families only, average incomes exceeded \$5,000 for families headed by persons 40 to 64, and was between \$4,000 and \$5,000 when the heads were 39 and under. For families whose heads were 65 and over the average was \$3,830. Families whose heads were in their forties had the lowest proportion of low incomes (only 6 per cent had incomes below \$2,000) and the highest proportion of higher incomes (23 per cent had incomes above \$7,000).

Although the disparity between the incomes of family units headed by women and the incomes of family units headed by men has diminished since 1951 the differences are still substantial; average incomes of the former were little more than one-half the average incomes of family units whose head was male. The characteristics of family units headed by women differ from those headed by men since the former have a high proportion of unattached individuals and broken families. Women living alone are usually working women in their twenties who have not been in the labour force for a long period or older women, such as widows, living on investment income or pensions. Women who are heads of broken families are usually not able to maintain incomes at the same level as male heads of families.

Family Characteristics

Average family incomes rise with family size; averaging some \$4,000 for a family of two persons to nearly \$5,500 for families of five or more persons. Increasing incomes with increasing family size probably occur because larger families are more likely to have more than one income receiver in the family. Families with unmarried children had a higher average income (\$5,191) than married couples with no children (\$4,262); doubled up families (families with married children or other adult members present) had even higher average incomes, \$6,321. Grown-up children and other adult relatives are frequently contributors to family income and, in recent years families have moved into higher income brackets, to a considerable extent, because of the increasing participation of married women in the labour force along with their husbands and children. On average, families with incomes over \$7,000 have two income recipients per family; for

family units with incomes below \$1,000 there is usually only one. In 1958 nearly one-half of all families (exclusive of unattached individuals) had two or more income receivers in the family; 53 per cent had one income recipient only, 34 per cent had two and 13 per cent had three or more. An income receiver is a person who had a money income from any source. As might be expected average incomes in families were higher the greater the number of income receivers. The distribution of **family incomes** by income groups and by the number of income receivers is summarized below.

Income group	Number of income receivers		
	1	2	3 or more per cent
Under \$3,000	30.6	23.9	8.5
\$ 3,000-\$4,999	42.8	31.3	23.0
5,000- 6,999	16.5	27.1	27.5
7,000- 9,999	6.2	12.3	27.6
10,000 and over	3.8	5.4	13.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 4,317	5,091	6,988
Median income	\$ 3,865	4,671	6,357

Table 11 presents data on average size of income units, average number of children, and average number of income recipients and earners. If unattached individuals are excluded, the average size of families proper was 3.94 persons, the average number of children under 16 was 1.48, the average number of income recipients 1.64, and the average number of income earners 1.38. The families with incomes under \$1,000 were the smallest in size, an average 2.81 persons with less than one child or average (0.85). Families with incomes of \$7,000 to \$10,000 were largest in size, an average of 4.38 persons; the average number of children was greatest in families with incomes of \$3,000 to \$4,000, an average of 1.74 children.

Tenure

Families who owned their own homes reported higher average incomes than families who rented or boarded. The average income of home-owning families was \$5,285; approximately one-quarter had incomes below \$3,100, one-half had incomes of \$3,100 to \$6,500 while the remaining quarter had income above \$6,500. Among families who maintained their own households but who rented their accommodation, one-half had incomes between \$3,000 and \$5,500 while one-quarter had less and one-quarter had more; the average income was \$4,420. Families who lodged with other families reported the lowest average income, \$2,757, while families who received free accommodation as employees such as janitors etc. had an average money income of \$3,124.

ASSETS AND INDEBTEDNESS

The section on asset holdings (Tables 14 to 31) summarizes the total value of the selected assets reported on the survey classified by income groups, along with additional detail on the holdings of specific types of individual assets. Table 14 shows the distribution of **total selected assets** by size by income groups. Total selected assets are defined here to comprise the market value of owner-occupied homes, deposits of all types, all bond holdings, investments in mortgage and loans to other persons. They exclude holdings of publicly traded stocks whose actual market value was not ascertained. Table 15 shows the distribution of **selected financial assets** by income groups; selected financial assets are total selected assets exclusive of the value of owned homes.

Tables 16 to 21 analyze the distribution of **liquid assets** by size and by selected family attributes such as the age of the head of family. Liquid assets are usually defined as assets which are readily convertible into cash at face value. It should be noted that all assets included in the totals of liquid asset holdings do not, strictly speaking, meet this definition of liquidity. In the tables, the liquid asset totals consist of current accounts and savings deposits in chartered banks, deposits in other financial institutions, Canada Savings Bonds, other government of Canada bonds and other bonds. Deposits and Canada Savings Bonds are usually exchangeable into currency at face value while other types of bonds, if sold before maturity, may, in fact, have a market value which is lower or higher than the face value. It should be noted, too, that since the survey did not collect data on currency liquid assets, as defined in the present study, exclude currency which is, in fact, the most liquid asset of all.

Certain tables pertaining to liquid asset holdings and corresponding tables analyzing consumer indebtedness are confined to data for families only; it was felt that for many analytic purposes the inclusion of unattached individuals in the statistics made the data less useful.

Tables 22 to 28 present detail on the distribution of selected assets such as bank deposits and mortgage investments by size and by income groups. Tables 29 to 31 cross-classify insurance premium payments by income and other characteristics.

As with assets indebtedness is analyzed in three ways: total debt, personal debt and consumer debt. **Total debt** is defined as the total owing on charge accounts, instalment debt, debts to small loan companies and credit unions, all types of bank loans, miscellaneous debt (such as medical bills) and mortgage debt on owner-occupied homes. **Personal debt** is total debt exclusive of mortgage debt while **consumer debt** consists of charge accounts, instalment debt, debts to small loan companies and credit unions, and unsecured bank loans or bank loans secured by collateral other than stocks or bonds. Data on total debt are shown in Table 32, personal debt in Table 33, and consumer

debt in Table 34. Tables 35 to 41 analyze indebtedness by family attributes and present some detail on components of debt.

Tables 42 to 47 bring together information respecting the assets and indebtedness of families and individuals owning their own homes. It was felt that the pattern of asset holdings and indebtedness for homeowners was so markedly different that additional detail for this group should be provided.

Tables 48 to 55 are miscellaneous tables analyzing the relation between asset and debt holdings and the distribution of aggregate assets and debts by income groups.

Total Selected Assets and Debts

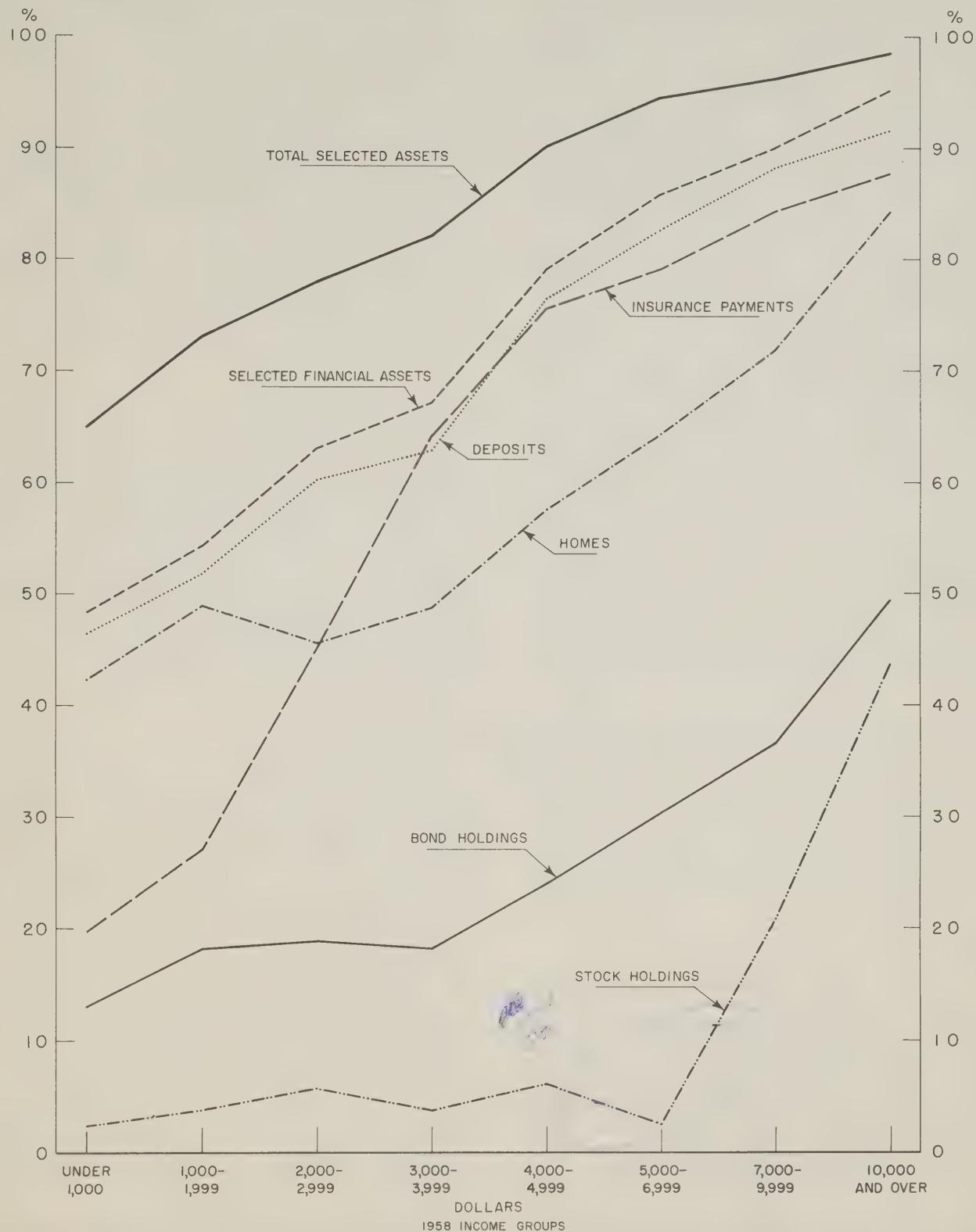
The proportion of families and unattached individuals showing no selected asset holdings (exclusive of homes) showed little change from early 1956 (28 per cent as contrasted with 27 per cent in March 1956) although the percentage with no assets in the income group under \$4,000 appeared to be higher while above \$4,000 there was little change from 1956. The percentage with no selected assets was highest for families and individuals with incomes below \$1,000, approximately 52 per cent and lowest for those with income above \$10,000, approximately 5 per cent. Average holdings were \$2,111 while for holders only the average was \$2,742.

If the total of asset holdings is enlarged to include the market value of owner-occupied homes the picture changes substantially. As Tables 14 and 15 show the investment in home ownership on average exceeds the total investment in all other assets whose value was reported in the survey. Average asset holdings including the house are \$8,564; for holders only the average was \$10,161. Since the average holdings of all assets other than homes was \$2,111 the average value of the home was estimated to be \$6,453 when averaged over all families and individuals. At all income levels the percentage of families and individuals reporting no assets dropped sharply when homes were included with other assets. The percentage with no assets dropped from 28 per cent to approximately 16 per cent for all families and individuals. For those with incomes under \$1,000 the percentage declined from 52 per cent to 35 per cent. For incomes above \$10,000 the per cent with no assets was only 1.5 per cent when homes are included as assets. Exclusive of homes, 39 per cent of families and individuals had assets of less than \$1,000, 28 per cent held \$1,000 to \$10,000 while only 5 per cent had assets exceeding \$10,000. The inclusion of homes in asset holdings makes a substantial difference; the percentage with assets of less than \$1,000 declines to 19 per cent, while 30 per cent held assets of \$1,000 to \$10,000 and 33 per cent had assets exceeding \$10,000.

Too much significance should not be attached to the fact that even when homes are included, 16 per cent of families reported none of the specified

CHART - 2

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS
REPORTING SELECTED ASSETS, BY INCOME GROUPS, SPRING 1959



assets. Some of these families undoubtedly held assets which are not valued in the present survey. As the tables on stock holdings indicate, some of the families reporting stock ownership indicated that they held no liquid assets. In other cases some families reporting no liquid assets were making premium payments on insurance during the year. In many instances also, small amounts of holdings were probably omitted from the reporting—for example, small bank accounts which are maintained for convenience in paying bills.

A smaller proportion of families and individuals reported having debts than reported having assets. Approximately 50 per cent had no consumer debt (debt on charge accounts, instalment debt, debts to small loan companies and credit unions, and unsecured bank debt). The percentage with no debt drops to 43 per cent if collateral bank loans, loans from life insurance companies and miscellaneous debts are added, and to 37 per cent if mortgage debt is included. Even under the broadest concept of indebtedness at all income levels the percentage of families and individuals who are free of debt is substantially greater than the percentage who have no assets although the percentage with assets and with debts rises with income. The ratio of asset holdings to indebtedness also falls as incomes rise with the lowest ratio occurring in the income group \$7,000 to \$10,000. In the income group under \$1,000, 72 per cent of families and individuals had no debts in contrast with 35 per cent who had no assets; average debts were \$208 while average assets were \$3,277. In the income group \$7,000 to \$10,000 the percentage with no assets declined to 4 per cent while the percentage with no debts was 24 per cent. Average debts were \$4,472 in contrast to average assets of \$14,796. For all families, the average debt was \$1,923, the median \$192 and the average for those reporting debt was \$3,034.

The percentage of families and individuals with no debt declined somewhat since March 1956 at nearly all income levels while the average debt was also somewhat higher. For most income groups the average debt was lower than the debt reported in 1956 at the equivalent income level; the increase in the overall debt is probably due to the fact that there are now proportionately more families in the higher income groups where the average indebtedness is higher.

Liquid Assets and Consumer Debt

The percentage of families and individuals with no liquid asset holdings showed little change from 1956. Average and median holdings as reported in the spring of 1959 were higher than in 1956, the average was \$1,525 while the median was \$234. If liquid assets were defined more rigidly to consist only of deposits of all types along with Canada Savings Bonds, then average liquid assets would be lower, an average of \$1,445 with a median holding of \$292. The distribution of these selected liquid assets by size was: no assets 29 per cent, under \$1,000, 41 per cent, \$1,000 to \$4,999, 22 per cent, and \$5,000 and over 7 per cent. Holdings of Government of Canada bonds other than Canada Savings

Bonds and of other bonds are most important among families with incomes above \$10,000; in this income group average liquid asset holdings drop from \$8,059 to \$5,844 if the more restricted definition is adopted.

Lowest liquid asset holdings were reported by families and individuals with incomes below \$1,000, where the average holding was \$830. For families the lowest average holding was reported by families with incomes of \$3,000 to \$4,000, an average of \$893, although 73 per cent of families in this bracket had liquid assets in contrast to only 45 per cent in the income group under \$1,000. Lower asset holdings in this group may be due to the difference in the age composition of families and individuals in this group as compared with income groups above and below this level. In the income groups below \$3,000, families whose heads are over 60 tend to predominate; in the income groups \$3,000 to \$5,000, family heads are most likely to be under 40 while above \$5,000 the family heads are more usually in their forties and fifties. The further along families are in their life cycle the more likely they are to have accumulated assets.

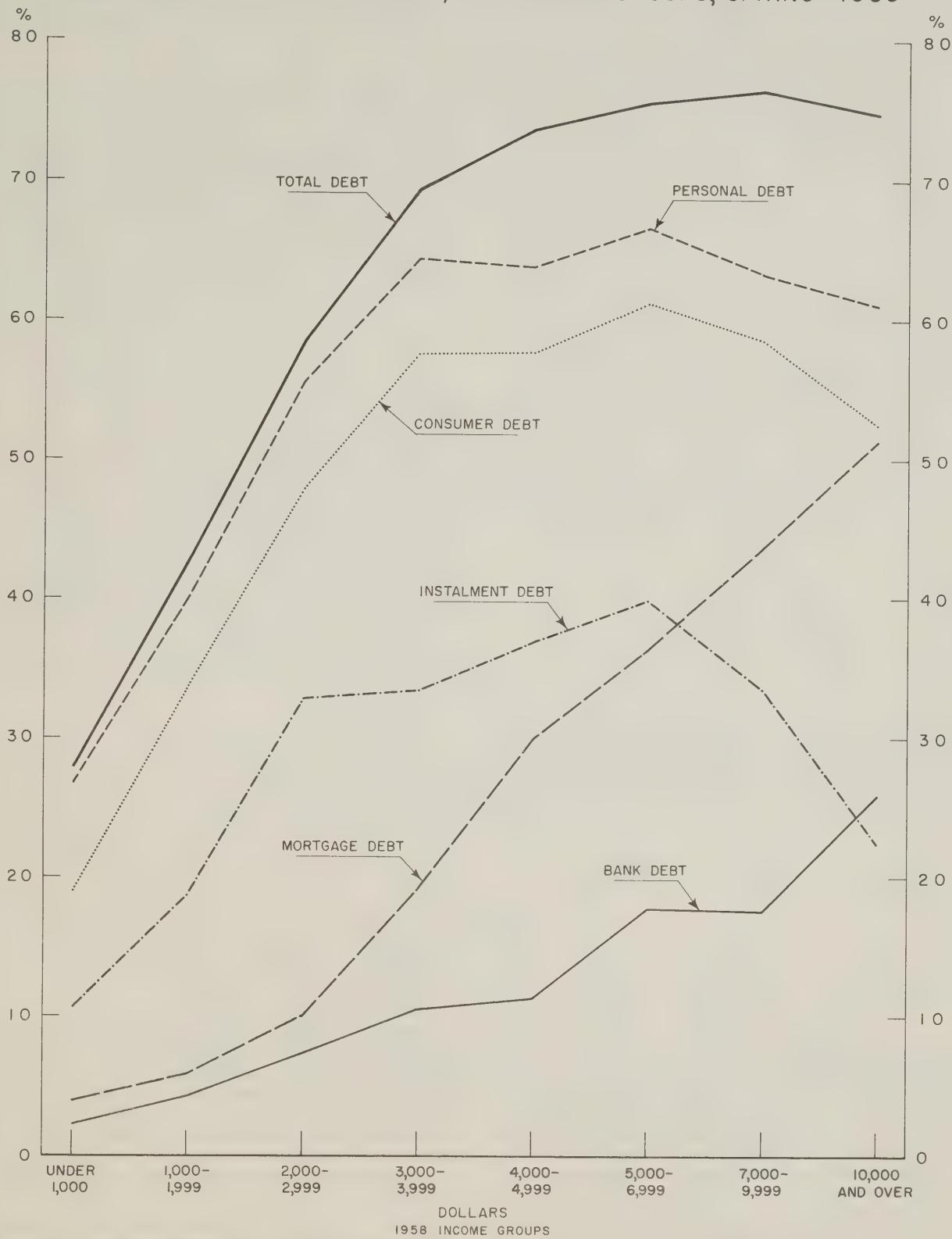
As in 1956 families and individuals with incomes below \$1,000 had the lowest proportion reporting consumer debt—only 19 per cent while only 2 per cent had debts exceeding \$500. For families only (excluding unattached individuals) families with incomes below \$2,000 had highest proportions of families who were debt free, while families with incomes above \$10,000 were next. In all income groups between \$3,000 and \$10,000, the proportion of families with consumer debt showed little variation, ranging around 60 per cent, although the average debt per family increased as incomes rose. The highest indebtedness was reported by families with incomes between \$7,000 and \$10,000.

Employment Status

The pattern of asset holdings and indebtedness, when analyzed by the employment status of the head, showed little change from 1956. Families whose heads were employees who worked for a wage or salary reported the lowest liquid asset holdings, an average of \$1,126, although a higher proportion of such families held liquid assets as compared with families whose heads were not in the labour force. Families headed by self-employed persons, who had their own business or professional practice, had the highest ratio of liquid asset holders (81 per cent) although average holdings were lower than among families headed by the retired. However, families were not asked to report business assets; if assets held in connection with a business were included it is probable that families of the self-employed would have even a higher ratio of asset holders and that combined business and personal holdings would, in fact, exceed those of other types of families. The liquid asset holdings reported by all three groups were somewhat higher than in 1956—families of employees reported an average of \$1,126, of the self-employed \$3,062 and of those with heads not in the labour force \$3,206.

CHART - 3

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS
REPORTING SELECTED DEBTS, BY INCOME GROUPS, SPRING 1959



On the other hand, families whose heads were not in the labour force had the highest ratio without consumer debt (67 per cent) and the lowest amount of such debt, an average of \$114 per family. About one-half of families whose heads were self-employed had consumer debt in contrast to nearly two-thirds where the head was an employee. However, although a lower proportion of the former incurred indebtedness the debts themselves were higher, an average of \$1,109 as compared to \$338 for families of employees. For debtors only the averages were \$2,198 and \$619 respectively.

Age

By age groups, average liquid assets per family increased the older the head of the family and, at the same time, the proportion of families with no liquid assets declined as the age of head rose. Conversely the ratio of families with no consumer debt was lower where heads were in the older age groups although average indebtedness was highest for families whose heads were 40 to 49. For each age group a summary is given below for all families whose heads are in these age groups:

Age of head	No liquid assets	No consumer debt	Average liquid assets	Average consumer debt
	per cent		dollars	
29 and under....	32.0	27.1	528	453
30-39	28.0	34.2	975	470
40-49	29.9	35.2	1,232	554
50-64	25.4	52.4	1,847	326
65 and over.....	21.9	74.8	4,509	321

Further, at each income level, with minor exceptions, families in the younger age groups report lower liquid asset holdings and higher debts. For example, for incomes of \$5,000 to \$7,000 the averages were:

Age of head	Average liquid assets	Average consumer debt
29 and under.....	\$ 826	\$562
30-39	1,750	431
40-49	1,946	801
50-64	2,191	313
65 and over.....	6,120	287

Asset holdings and indebtedness are clearly correlated with the stage in the family cycle as well as the income level attained. Families in the younger age brackets are more likely to find it necessary to make expenditures for items such as durable goods and to have heavier expenditures on items such as housing. As families grow older the need for some types of expenditures diminishes, incomes tend to rise and the possibility for saving improves.

Patterns of Asset Holdings and Indebtedness

The patterns of asset holdings showed little change from 1956. Again the frequency with which specific types of assets were reported increased with the income level; the proportion of families holding specific types of assets remained relatively constant.

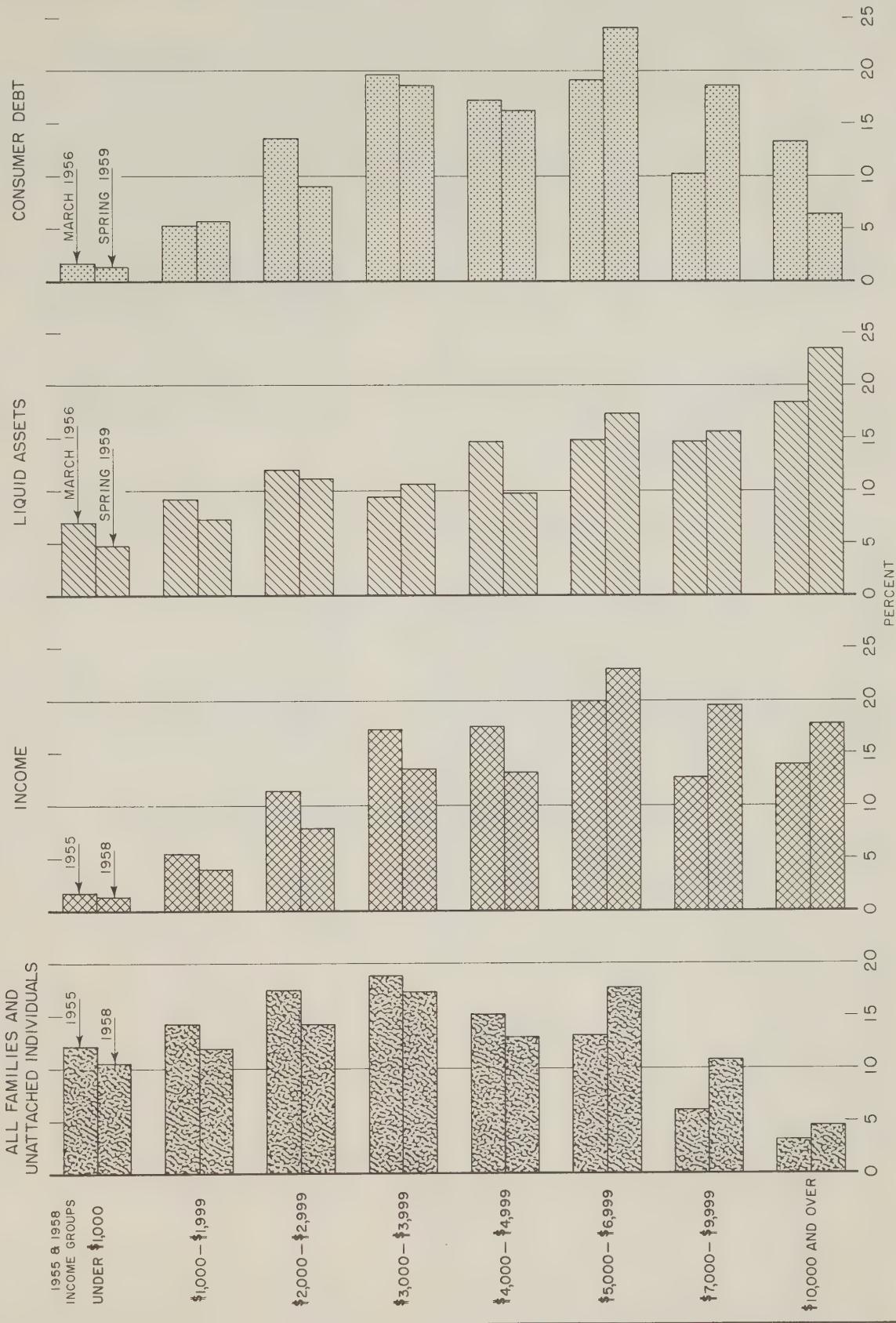
Again, as in 1956, the item most frequently reported by families and individuals was insurance premiums. These were payments made during the previous twelve months on life insurance policies and annuities. Approximately 60 per cent of all families and individuals made some payments during this period; for families only the ratio was 69 per cent. Average premium payments for all premium payers was \$193, an increase from the premium of \$175 reported in 1956; 21 per cent of families and individuals paid less than \$100, 26 per cent paid \$100 to \$250 while 13 per cent paid \$250 or more.

For families only, premium payments were somewhat higher, an average of \$200 for all insured families. Average premium payments varied as between age groups. Families whose heads were under 30 or 65 and over made lower payments on average than families whose heads were in the intermediate age groups. It is possible that older families may, in fact, be insured through paid up policies and have finished making premium payments. Over one-half of families headed by persons aged 65 and over reported no premium payments; families whose heads were in their thirties and forties had the highest proportion of premium paying families, approximately three-quarters. Insured families whose heads were in their forties paid the highest premiums, an average of \$232 while those whose heads were 29 and under paid the lowest premiums, \$152 on average.

In percentage terms, 15 per cent of families made premium payments which were less than 1.5 per cent of their total income, 27 per cent allocated between 1.5 and 3.4 per cent to premium payments, 34 per cent of payments were between 3.5 and 9.4 per cent of income while 3 per cent made payments that were at least 9.5 per cent of income. Average premium payments rose with income, the lowest premiums were paid by families with incomes below \$1,000, an average of \$72 for insured families rising to an average of \$612 for families with incomes above \$10,000.

Since the 1956 survey, amendments to income tax regulations have permitted employees and self-employed to make voluntary payments towards retirement plans; such payments are income tax exempt. These payments may be made into Government of Canada annuities and into retirement plans with trust companies as well as plans operated by life insurance companies. In addition to a question on payments on premiums paid to life insurance companies, a supplementary question in the survey inquired on the amount of payments into these special retirement plans. For all families and

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS,
INCOME, LIQUID ASSETS AND CONSUMER DEBT, BY INCOME GROUPS**



individuals, the statistics on the per cent making such payments and the amount of payments are given below:

Income groups	Per cent with re- tirement payments	Average payment per family	Average payers only dollars
Under \$1,000	0.4	—	73
\$ 1,000-\$1,999.....	0.5	1	101
2,000- 2,999.....	1.8	2	98
3,000- 3,999.....	3.1	7	71
4,000- 4,999.....	4.7	10	204
5,000- 6,999.....	5.2	21	259
7,000- 9,999.....	6.6	19	288
10,000 and over.....	8.5	65	775
Totals.....	3.5	10	287

If voluntary retirement plan payments are added to life insurance premiums, the percentage of families and individuals making payments would be somewhat higher and for the higher income groups the ratio of premium payments to income would be higher than the data in Table 31 indicate.

Deposits in total were more frequently reported than life insurance premiums, although no individual type of deposit was reported as frequently as life insurance premiums; 69 per cent of families and individuals had some type of deposit while 56 per cent held a **savings account** in a chartered bank. Those families not holding savings accounts had, in many instances, current accounts in chartered banks or deposits in other institutions such as credit unions, trust companies and post-office savings banks. For incomes under \$1,000, somewhat over one-half of families and individuals reported no deposit ownership; this ratio was only 9 per cent for incomes over \$10,000. There was little variation in the average deposit holdings reported by families in the income groups below \$7,000 and owning deposits; the average ranged between \$1,100 and \$1,400. Deposit holdings for families with incomes above \$7,000 were higher while deposits averaged \$4,067 for families with incomes above \$10,000. The percentage reporting no deposits was somewhat higher at most income levels than in 1956 although the overall percentage showed little change; average and median holdings were higher.

The proportion of families holding **bonds** was somewhat lower than in 1956, approximately 24 per cent as compared to 27 per cent in 1956. A decline in the ratio of holders occurred at all income levels. Although the average holding per holder was higher, the average holdings for all families and individuals showed some decline in contrast to the increase in deposit holdings. Average holdings per holder were approximately \$2,700. The percentage holding bonds ranged from 13 per cent of those with incomes below \$1,000 to 49 per cent of those with incomes above \$10,000.

The decline in bond holdings may have been partially due to a decline in the holdings of Canada Savings Bonds; the proportion of families reporting such bonds dropped from 23 to 21 per cent; the

proportion of holders was lower at all income levels although the average holding per holder was somewhat higher. The average holding per holder was \$2,025.

Again as in 1956 families and individuals reported owning **stocks** more frequently than **mortgage investments**. The percentage owning both types of investments showed virtually no change since 1956, although the average mortgage investment reported was somewhat smaller. The proportion of families and individuals with incomes below \$5,000 who owned stocks ranged from 2 per cent of those with incomes below \$1,000 to 6 per cent for those with incomes of \$4,000 to \$5,000. Above \$5,000 stock ownership was much more frequent, 12 per cent for those with incomes of \$5,000 to \$7,000, 21 per cent for those with incomes of \$7,000 to \$10,000 and 44 per cent for those with incomes of \$10,000 and over. Of the 9 per cent owning stocks, 4 per cent held stocks with a market value of less than \$1,000, 3 per cent valued their stocks at \$1,000 to \$5,000, while 0.8 per cent were in the \$5,000 to \$10,000 groups and 1.4 per cent held over \$10,000.

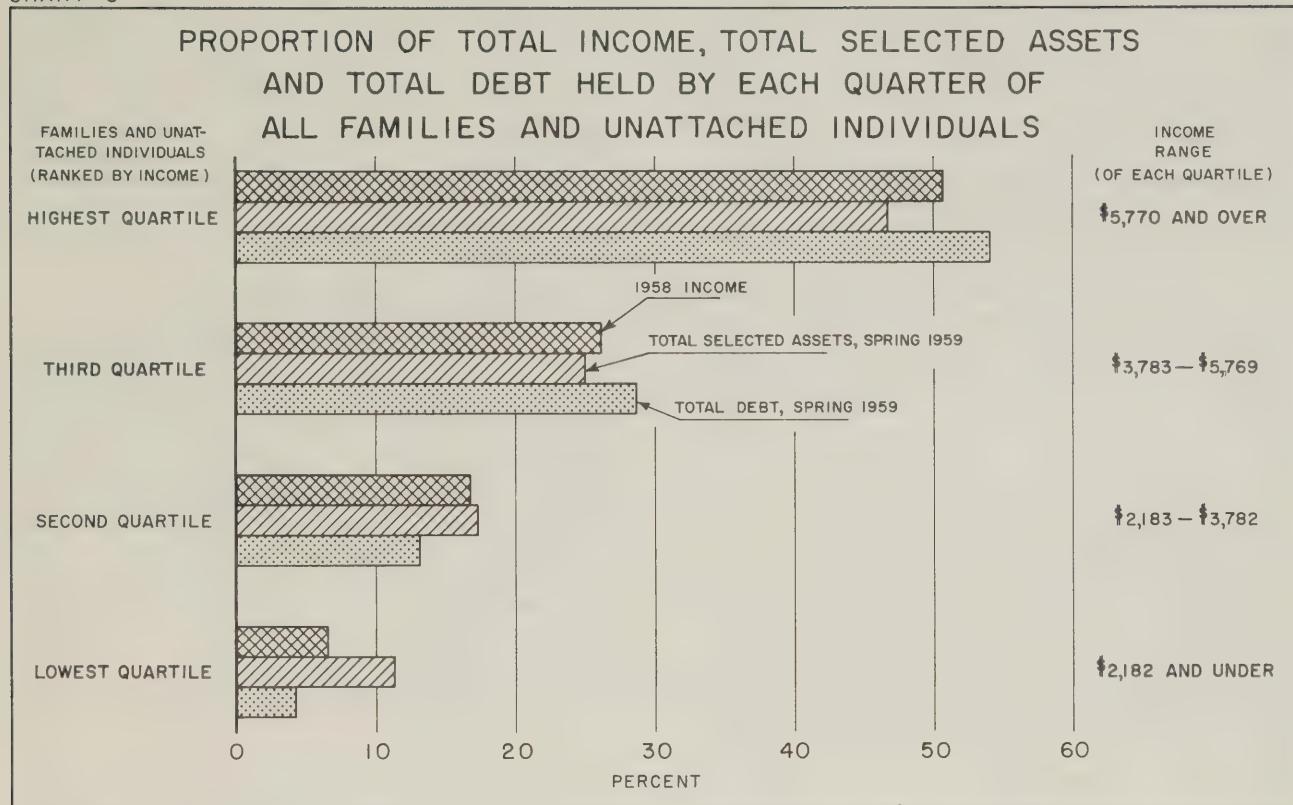
The percentage of families and individuals with investments in mortgages was lowest in the income group under \$1,000, some 2 per cent, and highest in the top income group \$10,000 and over, where 18 per cent reported such investments. For those with mortgage holdings, average holdings were fairly substantial ranging from \$4,700 in the lowest income group to \$11,500 in the income group \$10,000 and over.

The percentage of all families and individuals reporting **instalment debt** or **bank loans** was almost unchanged from 1956 although the average amount of such indebtedness was higher. The average instalment debt was \$208; averaged only over families with indebtedness the average was approximately \$500. As in 1956 only a small minority of the families and individuals with incomes below \$1,000 had instalment debt, approximately 11 per cent. Family units with incomes of \$5,000 to \$7,000 had the highest proportion with instalment debt, approximately 40 per cent although the average debt for families with indebtedness was highest where family incomes were above \$10,000.

Bank debt was most frequently reported by families in the higher income brackets; only two per cent of families with incomes below \$1,000 owed money to banks; while this ratio rose to 26 per cent for families with incomes above \$10,000. On average families with incomes above \$10,000 and borrowing from banks owed approximately \$6,200. It should be noted however that this includes all borrowing from chartered banks; to a considerable extent some of this was borrowed on collateral such as stocks or bonds. In these instances families would have assets to offset loans.

Table 55 shows the distribution of families and unattached individuals, and of aggregate income, assets and debts among income groups. A summary is given below of the per cent of assets owned or amount of debt owed by quartiles; a quartile includes

CHART - 5



twenty-five per cent of families and unattached individuals. The first or lower quartile consists of families and individuals with incomes below \$2,183; the second quartile comprises the twenty-five per

cent with incomes between \$2,183 and \$3,782; the third quartile lies between \$3,783 and \$5,769 while the upper quartile consists of incomes of \$5,770 and higher.

Per Cent of Income, Assets and Debts Held by Quartiles

	First quartile	Second quartile	Third quartile	Fourth quartile
	per cent			
Income	6.5	16.7	26.1	50.7
Total selected assets	11.2	17.2	25.0	46.7
Liquid assets	13.8	17.6	20.2	48.5
All deposits	14.2	18.0	21.9	45.7
Savings deposits	15.5	18.8	21.5	44.3
All bonds	13.0	17.0	17.2	52.7
Canada Savings Bonds	14.6	19.8	18.1	47.6
Mortgage investments	11.0	14.8	19.5	54.6
Market value of home	10.5	16.6	27.2	45.6
Total debt	4.2	13.1	28.7	54.0
Consumer debt	8.5	22.0	31.3	38.3
Instalment debt	11.1	24.8	31.6	32.5
Bank debt	2.1	8.5	18.3	71.1
Mortgage debt	3.1	11.5	30.4	54.8

As the above breakdown shows, the share of the lower quartile in various assets is greater than their share in income, the share of the second quartile is also somewhat higher while the third quartile in general held a lower proportion of assets than it received of income, except for owner-occupied homes. The share of the top quartile in total and

liquid assets was lower than its share of income, with the exception of bond holdings and mortgage investments. It is probable, too, that stock holdings are highly concentrated and largely owned by the upper quartile although since stocks were not valued the value could not be included in total assets.

With respect to debt, although the share of the lower quartiles is less than their share of income this is only so because their share of long term mortgage indebtedness and bank debt is lower. The share in short term consumer debt which includes instalment debt is greater than the share in income; the differences between these shares are greatest for the second quartile which received 16.7 per cent of income but owed 22.0 per cent of consumer debt and 24.8 per cent of instalment debt.

The third and fourth quartiles' share of indebtedness was higher than their income share but the patterns of indebtedness varied. The third quartile owed nearly a third of the consumer debt while, on the other hand, the families and individuals in the fourth quartile owed over 70 per cent of the bank indebtedness reported.

Relation of Consumer Debt to Liquid Assets

Tables 48 to 50 present comparisons of the relation of liquid assets held to consumer debt owed at various income levels. Three groups of family units may be distinguished: those whose consumer debt exceeds their liquid assets; those whose liquid assets exceed their consumer debt, and those who reported neither liquid assets nor consumer debt.

The relation between asset and debt holdings remained largely unaltered between 1956 and 1959. Again the highest proportion of families and individuals with neither liquid assets or consumer debt occurred in incomes below \$1,000. In the top income brackets only a small fraction of families and individuals reported no assets and no debts.

Again, families whose head was not in the labour force had the highest proportion of families with neither liquid assets or debts and, in most income groups, they had the highest proportion of families with liquid assets exceeding consumer debt. By age groups, families in the youngest age groups were more likely to have consumer indebtedness in excess of liquid asset holdings than were families in the older age groups. Only 12 per cent of families with heads of 65 and over had consumer debt exceeding liquid asset holdings while 73 per cent had liquid assets exceeding consumer debt. For families with heads 29 and under these percentages were 55 per cent and 38 per cent respectively.

Home Ownership

An analysis of liquid asset holdings and consumer debt by tenure indicates that on average, as in 1956, liquid asset holdings of families owning their own homes were higher than the holdings of families who were non-homeowners; the percentage with no liquid asset holdings showed little change while average asset holdings were somewhat higher.

The same pattern existed with respect to consumer indebtedness as in the earlier survey; the proportion of home-owning families with such indebtedness was lower but average debts were higher. Approximately 77 per cent of home-owning families reported liquid asset holdings with an average holding of \$2,680 while 54 per cent reported consumer debts with an average debt of \$841. Some 65 percent of non-home-owning families held liquid assets averaging \$1,051 while 61 per cent reported consumer debts which averaged \$652.

Tables 42 to 47 present additional information on the assets and indebtedness of home-owning families and individuals. Approximately 58 per cent of home owners in the sample reported no mortgage indebtedness; this ranged from 34 per cent of those 39 and under in age to 91 per cent of those 65 and over. The average mortgage was largest for the younger families, approximately \$6,300 for those 29 and under and dropping to \$3,500 for those where the head was 65 and over. The average amount owed per mortgaged home increased by more than \$800; this can perhaps be attributed to the fact that the average amount of mortgage on newly built homes has risen in recent years as newly built homes have risen in price.

By income level, the survey indicated that the following percentage of families and unattached individuals owned their own home:

Income groups	Home owners Per cent
Under \$1,000	42.2
\$ 1,000- \$1,999	48.9
2,000- 2,999	45.6
3,000- 3,999	48.8
4,000- 4,999	57.6
5,000- 6,999	64.3
7,000- 9,999	71.8
10,000 and over	83.7
All families and unattached individuals	55.6

The survey also asked owners to estimate the market value of the home; Table 44 shows the value distribution reported; approximately one-third valued their homes at less than \$7,500 and nearly one-half between \$7,500 and \$17,500. By income groups, the estimated value ranged from \$5,500 for families and individuals with incomes below \$1,000 to \$24,500 for those with incomes of \$10,000 and over. Table 45 presents the estimated equity in the home (the estimated market value less the mortgage debt outstanding) by income groups. Home owners with incomes of less than \$1,000 had an estimated \$5,200 invested in their homes; this equity rose to \$19,000 for families with incomes of \$10,000 or more. Some 28 per cent had an equity of less than \$5,000, 35 per cent equities of \$5,000 to \$10,000 while the remainder has \$10,000 or over.

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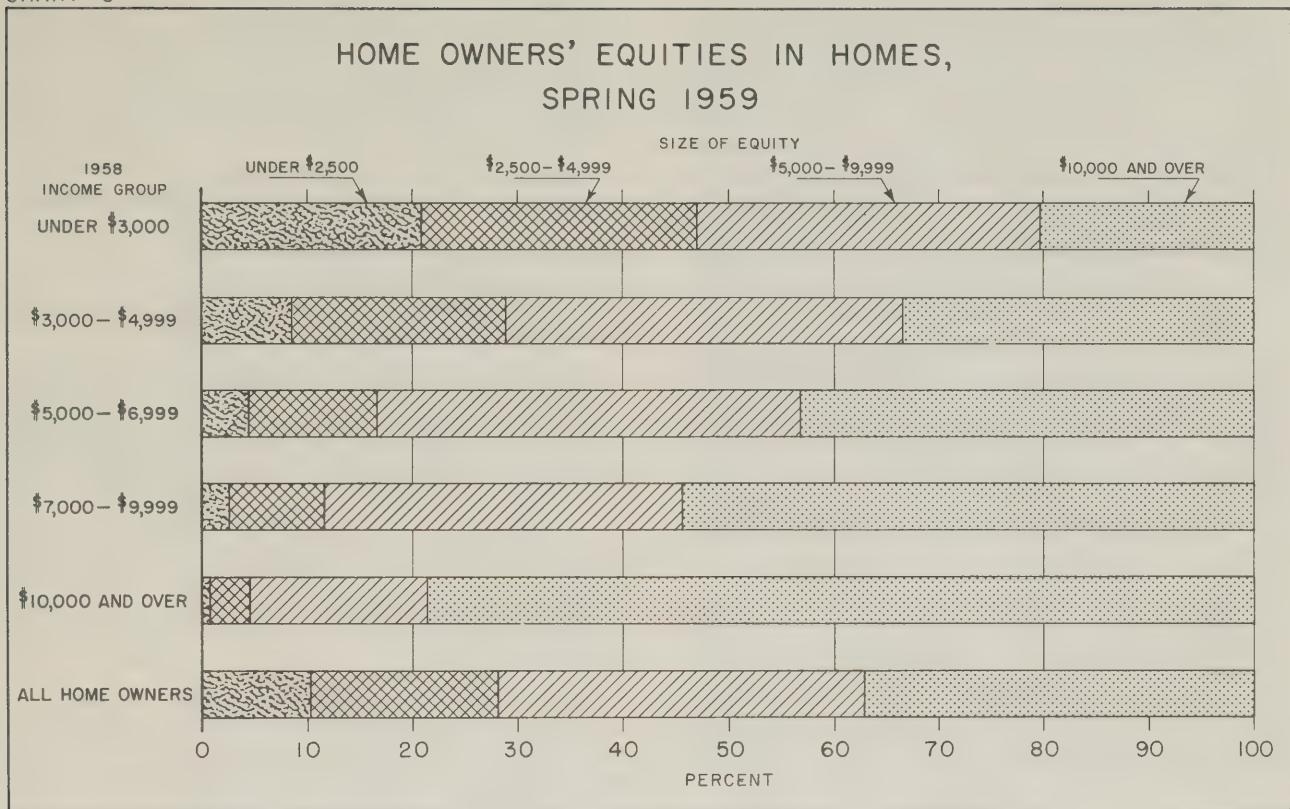


Table 42 is a summation of the value of all assets reported by home owners in this survey (including the market value of the home but excluding stocks) while Table 43 sums debts reported (including mortgages). The difference when debts are subtracted from assets represents, to a partial extent, net worth since as has already been stated, a complete balance sheet was not collected. For all home-owning families and individuals the selected assets had an estimated value of approximately

\$14,300 on average while the estimated debts were \$3,100 on average. Assets exceeded debts by somewhat over \$11,000 per family unit. This ranged from \$6,500 for families with incomes below \$1,000 to nearly \$27,000 families in the highest income bracket. One half of all home-owning families and individuals had assets of \$12,000 or over; 17 per cent had less than \$5,000, 23 per cent had assets of \$5,000 to \$10,000 while 49 per cent had \$10,000 to \$25,000 and 11 per cent had \$25,000 or more.

NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

The **family** is defined as a group of individuals sharing a common dwelling unit and related by blood, marriage or adoption. Thus, all relatives living together are considered to comprise one family unit whatever the degree of family relationship; aside from single sons and daughters, other relatives most commonly found living in the household are married sons and daughters and widowed parents. **Unattached individuals** are persons living by themselves or rooming in a household where they are not related to other household members.

The definition of the family used in the present study is a common definition of what constitutes a family unit. It is not a concept however which is suitable for all studies which may be made of families and for many purposes a modified definition would be useful. Other definitions are employed for other purposes. Demographic studies made in connection with population censuses use a more restricted classification—the family consists of a husband, wife, and unmarried children resident with them, or one parent and unmarried children. Thus, families of the first two categories shown in Table 10 are what might be termed "census" families. For budget studies which investigate patterns of family expenditure, the important criterion is whether or not relatives living together pool their incomes for expenditure purposes; that is, whether they constitute one spending unit or several spending units. In this definition it is allocation of income as well as relationship which determines what constitutes a family (although in Canadian studies unmarried children are usually included as members of their parents' family and not treated as separate units). These more restricted definitions if used for income studies would yield higher estimates of the number of families and unattached individuals and correspondingly show lower average incomes.

The estimates exclude families containing one or more persons whose major source of income was net income from farming operations or military pay and allowances.

It should be noted that the family, as defined in the survey, is the family as it was constituted when the survey was conducted (May and June, 1959). No recall or adjustment was made to account for persons who were members of the family unit for part of the year and who left because of marriage, death or other reasons. Some family units existing at survey time were not family units during the whole year—for example, a couple who married in the middle of 1958. Income data were collected from each family member and considered to be part of the family's income in 1958 even if, in some cases, certain family members were part of another family unit part of the year. One exception, however, was made; families who had immigrated to Canada during 1958 and had earned some income abroad and some income in Canada were only classified by their Canadian income. Thus, some families are classified

at incomes which are somewhat lower than actual receipts because income prior to arrival in Canada was not included. Income from abroad of Canadian residents at the time of the survey was included in the income distribution.

All family income size distributions refer to the classification of total income earned or received in the calendar year 1958.

Total Income consists of money income from the following sources:

1. *Wages and Salaries*: gross wages and salaries earned before deduction for such items as income taxes, unemployment insurance and pension funds. Commission income received by salesmen is also included in this category. All income in kind such as meals or living accommodation is excluded.

Where individuals received military pay in the form of reserve army pay, and where this was a minor part of total income, such income was included in the distribution and combined with wages and salaries.

2. *Net Unincorporated Business Income*: net income (gross income minus expenses) earned from self-employment either on own account or in an unincorporated business or in independent professional practice. Included here is net income earned from roomers and boarders and, in a few instances, net farm income where this is a minor component of income.

On the survey, data were collected on gross rather than net receipts from roomers and boarders since the estimation of net income in this instance is difficult. During editing net income from this source was assumed to be one-third of gross receipts. Payments for room and board by relatives living in the same household were not included as income for the person receiving such payments.

3. *Investment Income*: bond interest, dividends, mortgage interest, net rents, estate income, bank interest and other investment income.

4. *Government Transfer Payments*: municipal, provincial and federal government payments of relief, old age assistance and security pensions, disability and blind pensions, veterans' pensions and allowances, family allowances, mothers' allowance, workmen's compensation, and unemployment insurance.

5. *Miscellaneous Income*: retirement pensions, annuities, alimony, and other items not specified or included in the above categories.

Receipts of gifts, lump-sum settlements from insurance policies, income tax or pension plan refunds, capital gains and losses, receipts from the sale of assets, and inheritances or bequests were excluded, as was all income in kind such as meals or living accommodation.

Families and unattached individuals were classified into subgroups based on the major source

of income. Major source of income refers to the largest source of total family income; the groupings used are wages and salaries (item 1 above), net unincorporated business income (item 2 above), and other money income (items 3, 4 and 5 above).

The components of family and individual indebtedness are listed below.

Total Debt comprises the followings:

1. *Charge Accounts*: store accounts which must be paid within a month after the bill is sent out and on which there are no interest charges.

2. *Instalment Debt*: debt still owing on the purchase of automobiles, fur coats, electrical appliances and other consumer durables to stores, sales finance companies and acceptance corporations. Included here are budget accounts; budget accounts are accounts which carried a specified maximum amount of credit such as \$60 or \$90 and which are repaid in fixed monthly payments in some amount such as \$10 or \$15. They are also known by other designations such as permanent budget accounts and revolving budget accounts. This is a change in classification from 1956 when budget accounts were included with charge accounts.

3. *Debts to Small Loan Companies*: amounts still owing on cash borrowed from small loan companies and licensed money lenders.

4. *Debts to Credit Unions and Co-operatives*: amounts still owing on cash borrowed from credit unions and co-operatives but excluding mortgage loans.

5. *Secured Bank Loans Owed to Chartered Banks*: loans obtained by depositing stocks or bonds as collateral.

6. *Other Collateral Bank Loans*: loans from chartered banks obtained with collateral other than stocks or bonds as for example, life insurance policies but excluding mortgages.

7. *Home Improvement Loans*: long term loans obtained from chartered banks for the purpose of making additions or alterations to the home.

8. *Other Bank Loans*: personal loans obtained without collateral.

9. *Debts to Life Insurance Companies*: cash amounts borrowed from life insurance companies against the cash surrender value of insurance policies.

10. *Mortgage Debt*: principal still owing on all mortgages or agreements of sale on owner-occupied property only, home improvement loans from banks are excluded here and included in item 6 above. This category also excludes mortgage indebtedness on property owned for other than personal occupancy, such as business property or property owned for investment purposes. Mortgage data were also recorded for those families who had just purchased homes for residential purposes and whose occupancy of such homes was imminent.

11. *Other Debts*: debts not covered in the above classifications such as medical bills, unpaid taxes, and debts to other persons but excluding debts to other members of the same family unit and excluding business debts.

All debt questions referred to personal debts only; debts incurred in connection with business operations were to be excluded. However, where the purpose of the debt was such that the debt was a mixture of both personal and business debt, families were asked to report the debt and to indicate that it contained some element of business debt. An example would be money borrowed to purchase a car which is used for business calls and pleasure driving. Such combined debts were included with purely personal debts in the analysis of family indebtedness. Combined business and personal debts were 2.1 per cent of the total average personal debt of \$565 and were reported by 2.3 per cent of families and unattached individuals.

For personal debts other than mortgages, families were asked to report the amount still to be paid at the time of the survey; such amounts may include interest payments as well as repayment of principal. No separation of the two elements was attempted as experience elsewhere indicates that consumers are normally unable to separate these two components.

Three main classifications are used to analyze the family's debt position:

(a) **Consumer Debt**: this is the total of items 1 to 4, 6 and 8 above. This is debt which consists of contractual obligations which must normally be repaid within a period of two years or less. It includes cash borrowing without attendant collateral of stocks or bonds, instalment debt arising out of the purchases of consumer durables, and charge accounts.

It should be noted that in 1956 only two questions were asked on bank indebtedness rather than four questions as in this survey. In 1956 home improvement loans were combined with loans borrowed on collateral other than stocks and bonds and with unsecured loans when reported on the questionnaire. This total was included in the analysis of consumer debt. In the present survey a separate question was asked on amounts owing on home improvement loans. The total reported was included in the total of personal debt but not the total of consumer debt. This introduces a conceptual difference in consumer debt as defined for this survey in comparison with the definition used in 1956. In the present survey the average amount per family reported for home improvement loans was \$17.

(b) **Personal Debt**: the total of consumer debt plus items 5, 7, 9, and 11—debts secured by collateral and miscellaneous debts such as doctors' bills.

(c) **Total Debt**: the total of all the above items including mortgage indebtedness.

Asset Holdings

Total Selected Assets comprise holdings of the following assets as of spring 1959:

1. **Bank Deposits:** current account deposits and savings account deposits with chartered banks.

2. **Other Deposits:** deposits with savings banks (such as the Post Office Savings Bank and the provincial savings banks), trust and loan companies, insurance companies, credit unions and Caisses Populaires, and other types of deposits outside the chartered banking system. The value of deposit certificates of trust companies and loan debentures of loan companies were also recorded here.

3. **Government of Canada Bonds:** holdings of Canada Savings Bonds and holdings of other Government of Canada bonds including both direct issues of the Government of Canada and issues of the Canadian National Railways and other bond issues which are guaranteed by the Government of Canada.

4. **Other Bonds:** all other bonds held such as public utilities bonds, municipal and provincial bonds, industrial and other corporate bonds.

5. **Mortgage Holdings:** mortgages and agreements of sale held on residential property and mortgages and agreements of sale held on other types of property.

6. **Loans to Other Persons:** money loaned to persons outside the family unit for business or personal uses.

7. **Market Value of Home:** the estimated market value of owner-occupied homes.

Three main classifications are used to analyze the family's asset position:

(a) **Liquid Asset Holdings**—liquid assets are the totals of items 1 to 4 above.

(b) **Selected Financial Asset Holdings**—the total of items 1 to 6 above.

(c) **Total Selected Asset Holdings**—the total of items 1 to 7 above.

Families were asked to report personal assets only and to exclude business assets. Where a separation of personal from business was not possible, the total of such assets were reported and the family indicated this fact. Approximately 1.8 per cent of all families and unattached individuals reported assets of combined business and personal nature; such combined assets were 2.7 per cent of the average selected assets of \$2,111.

In addition to the items listed above, families reported on several other aspects of family savings. Families were asked whether they owned any **stocks** which were publicly traded on the stock exchange or over the counter as unlisted stocks; they were not asked to report stock ownership in privately-owned companies. If family members indicated that they owned such stocks, information was obtained

whether, on the existing market, the value of the stocks was under \$1,000, \$1,000 to \$4,999, \$5,000 to \$9,999, \$10,000 to \$24,999 or \$25,000 or over.

Families and individuals were asked to report the total **premium payments** paid during the previous twelve months on life insurance policies and on annuities purchased from life insurance companies. In addition they were asked to report premium payments into retirement plans, for example, with trust companies, or Government of Canada annuities where such payments were voluntary and not connected with the person's employment.

The number of families and unattached individuals paying premiums to life insurance companies would not represent a complete count of the insured groups since some families might have fully paid-up policies and would no longer be making premium payments. No information was collected in such cases. The survey did not secure information on payments into pension funds, insurance purchased through trade unions or mutual benefit societies, or veterans' life insurance.

Notes on Tables

1. All income data refer to income for the calendar year 1958; asset holdings (including investment in stocks) and the amounts of indebtedness are the amounts held or owing at the time of the survey, May-June 1959. Insurance premiums reported are premiums paid during the twelve months preceding the survey.

2. In Table 10, the following classifications of family characteristics are used:

(i) **Married couple**—families consisting of a married couple with no other relatives living with them.

(ii) **Married couple with unmarried children**—families composed of a married couple and unmarried children of any age.

(iii) **Married couple with children and other relatives**—these are family units headed by married couples and including married children or other adult relatives such as parents, as well as unmarried children. These families consist largely of what have been termed "doubled-up" families.

(iv) **All other families**—this classification includes families of one parent and unmarried children and families consisting of two or more adults and related as brothers and sisters, child and parent and so forth. For the distribution of incomes of unattached individuals see Table 8.

3. In the income section the following tables are for families only: Tables 5, 7, 9, and 10; all other tables contain detail for both families and unattached individuals. In the sections on asset holdings and indebtedness these tables also are restricted to family data only: tables 18, 19, 20, 30, 31, 38, 49, and 50.

SECTION 1—INCOME TABLES

Table 1. Distribution of **Families and Unattached Individuals** (number and per cent) by Income Groups and by **Major Source of Income**, 1958.

Table 2. Distribution of **Aggregate Incomes** of Families and Unattached Individuals (amount and per cent) by Income Groups and by **Major Source of Income**, 1958.

Table 3. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and by **Regions**, 1958.

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and by **Age and Sex of Head**, 1958.

Table 5. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups and by **Age of Head**, 1958.

Table 6. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals whose **Major Source of Income is Wages and Salaries**, by Income Groups and by **Age and Sex of Head**, 1958.

Table 7. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups, by **Employment Status and by Sex of Head**, 1958.

Table 8. Percentage Distribution of Families and of Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and by **Size of Family**, 1958.

Table 9. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups and by **Number of Children Under 16 Years**, 1958.

Table 10. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups and by **Family Characteristics**, 1958.

Table 11. Average Size of **Income Units**, Average Number of **Children**, Average Number of **Income Recipients**, and Average Number of **Income Earners** by Income Groups, 1958.

Table 12. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and by **Tenure**, 1958.

Table 13. **Percentage Composition of Incomes** of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups, 1958

SYMBOL

--sample too small to provide an estimate

TABLE 1. Distribution of FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS¹ (Number and Per Cent)
by Income Groups and by MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME, 1958

Income group	All families and unattached individuals		Major source of income					
			Wages and salaries		Net unincorporated business income		Other money income	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Under \$1,000	467,000 ²	10.5	144,000	4.2	27,000	7.8	246,000	39.9
\$ 1,000- \$1,499	285,000	6.4	130,000	3.8	16,000	4.5	139,000	22.6
1,500- 1,999	246,000	5.5	164,000	4.8	24,000	6.8	58,000	9.4
2,000- 2,499	316,000	7.1	228,000	6.6	32,000	9.1	56,000	9.1
2,500- 2,999	318,000	7.1	253,000	7.4	31,000	8.8	34,000	5.5
3,000- 3,499	371,000	8.3	316,000	9.2	31,000	8.8	24,000	3.9
3,500- 3,999	401,000	9.0	378,000	11.0	18,000	5.1	5,000	0.8
4,000- 4,499	309,000	6.9	281,000	8.2	21,000	6.0	7,000	1.1
4,500- 4,999	274,000	6.1	247,000	7.2	22,000	6.3	5,000	0.8
5,000- 5,999	468,000	10.5	434,000	12.6	23,000	6.5	11,000	1.8
6,000- 6,999	320,000	7.2	291,000	8.5	24,000	6.8	5,000	0.8
7,000- 9,999	483,000	10.8	439,000	12.7	34,000	9.7	10,000	1.6
10,000 and over	202,000	4.5	137,000	4.0	49,000	13.9	16,000	2.6
Totals	4,460,000	100.0	3,442,000	100.0	352,000	100.0	616,000	100.0
Average income	\$ —	—	4,544	—	4,851	—	6,059	—
Median income	\$ —	—	3,783	—	4,183	—	3,922	—

¹ Distributions of families and unattached individuals are shown separately in table 8, page 31.

² This figure includes 50,000 families with no income during the year: these consist mainly of newly formed units (largely unattached individuals).

**TABLE 2. Distribution of AGGREGATE INCOMES of Families and Unattached Individuals
(Amount and Per Cent) by Income Groups and by MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME, 1958**

Income group	All families and unattached individuals		Major source of income					
			Wages and salaries		Net unincorporated business income		Other money income	
	Million dollars	Per cent	Million dollars	Per cent	Million dollars	Per cent	Million dollars	Per cent
Under \$1,000	275.3	1.4	87.4	0.6	15.9	0.8	172.0	11.9
\$ 1,000- \$1,499	370.6	1.8	164.2	1.0	20.0	0.9	186.4	13.0
1,500- 1,999	439.3	2.2	292.8	1.8	44.1	2.1	102.4	7.1
2,000- 2,499	718.9	3.5	520.1	3.1	72.0	3.4	126.8	8.8
2,500- 2,999	883.6	4.4	704.5	4.2	85.2	4.0	93.9	6.5
3,000- 3,499	1,211.4	6.0	1,034.1	6.2	100.3	4.7	77.0	5.4
3,500- 3,999	1,516.8	7.5	1,430.6	8.6	67.3	3.2	18.9	1.3
4,000- 4,499	1,326.5	6.6	1,208.5	7.2	88.2	4.1	29.8	2.1
4,500- 4,999	1,312.3	6.5	1,183.4	7.1	105.3	4.9	23.6	1.7
5,000- 5,999	2,585.6	12.8	2,394.8	14.3	128.4	6.0	62.4	4.4
6,000- 6,999	2,078.3	10.2	1,886.0	11.3	159.9	7.5	32.4	2.3
7,000- 9,999	3,951.3	19.5	3,578.8	21.4	288.0	13.5	84.5	5.9
10,000 and over	3,598.4	17.8	2,212.1	13.2	958.2	44.9	428.1	29.8
Totals	20,268.3	100.0	16,697.3	100.0	2,132.8	100.0	1,438.2	100.0

TABLE 3. Percentage Distribution of FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS by Income Groups and by REGIONS,¹ 1958

Income group	Atlantic Provinces		Quebec		Ontario		Prairie Provinces		British Columbia	
	Unattached individuals	Families								
	per cent									
Under \$1,000	45.3	7.6	33.6	2.4	33.7	2.4	32.7	4.3	32.8	2.4
\$ 1,000- \$1,499	19.0	12.8	12.1	4.4	10.4	3.1	13.3	6.5	13.9	4.5
1,500- 1,999	13.1	8.0	10.3	4.6	7.1	2.7	11.0	6.0	10.0	5.3
2,000- 2,499	3.1	7.4	10.9	7.9	9.0	4.4	13.1	4.9	9.8	5.1
2,500- 2,999	9.2	8.8	11.7	8.5	7.2	5.6	12.6	7.1	9.8	5.9
3,000- 3,499	4.9	10.5	5.3	10.7	9.7	7.5	7.4	8.1	11.0	8.0
3,500- 3,999	1.2	10.0	2.4	10.3	5.5	9.2	2.9	9.0	3.9	8.9
4,000- 4,499	1.8	8.1	3.9	9.1	6.3	11.2	2.2	9.3	2.6	9.7
4,500- 4,999	1.8	6.1	3.4	7.5	2.5	9.0	0.6	8.8	2.0	7.2
5,000- 5,999	--	6.6	2.6	12.9	4.3	13.9	1.9	13.2	1.1	13.9
6,000- 6,999	0.6	4.9	0.8	7.1	1.9	9.7	1.0	9.8	2.6	11.5
7,000- 9,999		6.9	2.0	9.0	2.1	13.8	1.3	9.0	0.5	13.6
10,000 and over		2.2	1.0	5.5	0.5	7.6		4.1		4.0
Totals	100.0	100.0								
Average income	\$ 1,452	3,622	2,125	4,874	2,288	5,419	1,905	4,622	2,012	4,945
Median income	\$ 1,124	3,257	1,709	4,066	1,915	4,717	1,682	4,220	1,665	4,514

¹ Percentage distributions of families and unattached individuals by income groups for Canada are contained in Table 8 page 31.

**TABLE 4. Percentage Distribution of FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS
by Income Groups and by AGE AND SEX OF HEAD, 1958**

Income group	All families and unattached individuals	Age of head					
		29 and under	30-39	40-49	50-64	65 and over	
per cent							
All families and unattached individuals							
Under \$1,000	10.5	9.4	2.3	3.3	7.9	27.6	
\$ 1,000-\$1,499	6.4	5.0	3.0	3.2	5.3	17.8	
1,500- 1,999	5.5	7.4	2.9	3.1	5.7	9.6	
2,000- 2,499	7.1	8.9	5.1	4.9	7.3	7.7	
2,500- 2,999	7.1	10.9	6.9	6.5	7.5	6.5	
3,000- 3,499	8.3	11.5	11.0	8.8	8.2	4.1	
3,500- 3,999	9.0	9.7	10.8	9.2	6.8	5.4	
4,000- 4,499	6.9	9.1	11.5	9.6	9.0	3.5	
4,500- 4,999	6.1	7.0	10.3	7.7	5.9	2.7	
5,000- 5,999	10.5	9.8	15.0	12.9	11.1	3.6	
6,000- 6,999	7.2	6.4	7.6	10.3	7.5	3.4	
7,000- 9,999	10.8	4.2	9.9	13.3	10.9	5.2	
10,000 and over	4.5	0.8	3.7	7.0	6.8	3.1	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average income.....\$	4,544	3,536	4,781	5,305	4,720	2,917	
Median income	\$ 3,783	3,365	4,348	4,591	4,072	1,740	
Male head							
Under \$1,000	5.1	5.3	1.2	2.0	3.3	19.6	
\$ 1,000-\$1,499	5.3	3.7	2.4	2.1	4.5	18.0	
1,500- 1,999	4.3	4.7	2.2	1.8	4.3	11.3	
2,000- 2,499	6.0	8.1	4.5	3.6	6.7	9.1	
2,500- 2,999	7.0	9.9	6.4	6.1	6.7	6.9	
3,000- 3,499	9.4	12.6	11.0	8.9	8.8	4.5	
3,500- 3,999	9.2	11.3	11.2	9.7	6.9	6.3	
4,000- 4,499	9.9	10.6	12.1	10.4	10.0	4.2	
4,500- 4,999	7.6	8.1	10.6	7.7	6.6	3.0	
5,000- 5,999	12.2	11.7	15.8	13.7	12.6	3.7	
6,000- 6,999	8.3	7.8	8.0	11.5	8.7	3.5	
7,000- 9,999	10.3	5.2	10.6	14.6	12.8	5.1	
10,000 and over	5.4	1.0	4.0	7.8	8.0	4.6	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average income	\$ 4,759	3,912	4,945	5,610	5,226	3,325	
Median income	\$ 4,187	3,752	4,459	4,851	4,440	2,060	
Female head							
Under \$1,000	29.0	27.3	17.7	12.7	24.4	43.1	
\$ 1,000-\$1,499	12.3	10.9	11.3	11.1	8.2	17.3	
1,500- 1,999	10.9	19.1	12.5	12.2	10.8	6.1	
2,000- 2,499	9.3	12.3	12.8	13.9	9.5	4.9	
2,500- 2,999	9.6	15.4	13.4	9.4	10.2	5.6	
3,000- 3,499	5.9	6.4	11.0	7.8	6.3	3.3	
3,500- 3,999	4.7	2.8	6.0	5.2	6.1	3.8	
4,000- 4,499	3.4	2.3	2.1	3.8	5.6	2.3	
4,500- 4,999	3.6	2.2	5.4	8.3	3.4	2.0	
5,000- 5,999	4.4	1.4	5.1	7.9	5.6	3.2	
6,000- 6,999	2.5		2.1	2.3	3.3	3.2	
7,000- 9,999	3.6		--	4.2	4.3	5.2	
10,000 and over	0.9		0.6	1.4	2.3		
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average income	\$ 2,478	1,850	2,477	3,158	2,913	2,122	
Median income	\$ 1,899	1,809	2,332	2,505	2,347	1,199	

TABLE 5. Percentage Distribution of FAMILIES by Income Groups and by AGE OF HEAD, 1958

Income group	All families	Age of head				
		29 and under	30-39	40-49	50-64	65 and over
per cent						
Under \$1,000.....	3.2	2.5	1.6	2.1	3.5	8.1
\$ 1,000-\$1,499.....	5.1	2.9	2.3	2.2	3.9	18.5
1,500- 1,999.....	4.5	3.9	2.5	1.9	5.6	11.0
2,000- 2,499.....	5.8	7.7	4.7	4.1	5.4	9.3
2,500- 2,999.....	7.0	9.0	6.6	6.1	6.4	8.0
3,000- 3,499.....	8.8	11.3	10.4	8.7	7.6	6.0
3,500- 3,999.....	9.5	11.9	11.0	9.2	7.7	8.1
4,000- 4,499.....	9.9	11.5	11.7	10.0	9.9	4.9
4,500- 4,999.....	8.1	9.4	10.9	7.9	6.8	4.2
5,000- 5,999.....	12.9	13.8	15.7	14.1	12.9	5.1
6,000- 6,999.....	8.7	9.1	8.2	11.0	8.9	5.0
7,000- 9,999.....	11.0	5.9	10.7	14.8	13.2	7.1
10,000 and over	5.6	1.2	3.9	7.9	8.3	4.8
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 4,921	4,210	4,929	5,622	5,307	3,830
Median income	\$ 4,308	4,035	4,465	4,860	4,500	2,693

TABLE 6. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals whose MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME IS WAGES AND SALARIES by Income Groups and by AGE AND SEX OF HEAD, 1958

Income group	All families and unattached individuals	Age of head					
		29 and under	30-39	40-49	50-64	65 and over	
per cent							
All families and unattached individuals							
Under \$1,000.....	4.2	7.0	1.3	1.5	3.7	6.0	
\$ 1,000-\$1,499.....	3.8	4.9	1.7	2.0	3.4	3.2	
1,500- 1,999.....	4.8	7.6	2.4	3.0	4.3	8.1	
2,000- 2,499.....	6.6	8.6	4.8	4.9	7.8	7.7	
2,500- 2,999.....	7.4	11.7	6.5	6.4	7.9	8.6	
3,000- 3,499.....	9.2	12.2	11.4	9.0	8.9	8.4	
3,500- 3,999.....	11.0	10.0	11.2	9.5	8.2	12.9	
4,000- 4,499.....	8.2	9.7	12.1	10.9	9.9	7.0	
4,500- 4,999.....	7.2	7.6	11.1	8.8	6.4	6.4	
5,000- 5,999.....	12.6	9.8	16.2	13.4	12.0	8.5	
6,000- 6,999.....	8.5	6.3	8.3	10.6	8.9	7.5	
7,000- 9,999.....	12.7	3.9	10.4	14.0	12.5	10.6	
10,000 and over	4.0	0.7	2.4	5.9	6.3	5.2	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average income	\$ 4,851	3,592	4,735	5,284	4,987	4,520	
Median income	\$ 4,183	3,418	4,442	4,659	4,293	3,810	
Male head							
Under \$1,000.....	2.0	4.0	0.7	1.2	1.8	4.8	
\$ 1,000-\$1,499.....	2.2	3.4	1.3	1.3	2.9	3.3	
1,500- 1,999.....	2.9	4.6	1.9	1.4	2.9	8.1	
2,000- 2,499.....	5.6	7.6	4.3	3.6	6.7	9.0	
2,500- 2,999.....	7.2	10.5	5.8	6.3	6.9	7.7	
3,000- 3,499.....	10.4	13.3	11.2	9.0	9.2	7.4	
3,500- 3,999.....	10.5	11.5	11.5	9.9	8.0	13.7	
4,000- 4,499.....	11.3	11.3	12.7	11.7	10.3	7.6	
4,500- 4,999.....	8.8	8.7	11.5	8.5	6.7	5.9	
5,000- 5,999.....	13.8	11.9	16.8	13.8	13.2	8.0	
6,000- 6,999.....	9.4	7.5	8.8	11.6	9.8	7.1	
7,000- 9,999.....	11.5	4.8	11.1	15.2	14.2	10.1	
10,000 and over	4.5	0.9	2.5	6.5	7.2	7.3	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average income	\$ 4,949	3,942	4,861	5,521	5,334	4,732	
Median income	\$ 4,407	3,787	4,526	4,829	4,597	3,854	
Female head							
Under \$1,000.....	11.8	20.4	11.5	4.1	11.3	8.6	
\$ 1,000-\$1,499.....	7.4	12.0	8.8	7.4	5.5	3.1	
1,500- 1,999.....	13.4	21.1	10.8	15.5	10.0	8.1	
2,000- 2,499.....	11.9	13.0	13.1	14.9	12.4	4.2	
2,500- 2,999.....	12.7	17.0	17.3	7.9	11.7	10.9	
3,000- 3,499.....	9.0	7.0	14.2	8.8	8.1	10.9	
3,500- 3,999.....	7.2	3.1	7.7	6.5	8.7	10.9	
4,000- 4,499.....	5.1	2.6	2.7	4.5	8.0	5.3	
4,500- 4,999.....	5.8	2.4	4.6	10.8	4.8	7.8	
5,000- 5,999.....	6.4	0.7	6.9	10.1	6.9	9.8	
6,000- 6,999.....	3.6	0.9	1.5	2.9	4.4	8.6	
7,000- 9,999.....	4.6	--	--	5.4	5.6	12.0	
10,000 and over	1.1	--	0.8	1.1	2.6	--	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average income	\$ 3,145	2,004	2,747	3,459	3,559	3,976	
Median income	\$ 2,717	1,917	2,668	3,011	2,962	3,693	

TABLE 7. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups, by EMPLOYMENT STATUS¹ AND BY SEX OF HEAD, 1958

Income group	Employment status of head ¹								
	Employee			Employer or own account			Not in labour force		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female ²	Total	Male	Female
per cent									
Under \$1,000.....	1.7	1.5	8.6	1.3	1.2		11.4	10.0	13.6
\$ 1,000-\$1,499	1.9	1.8	3.4	4.0	4.0		20.5	23.8	15.1
1,500- 1,999	2.9	2.6	12.8	3.7	3.5		12.4	13.4	10.9
2,000- 2,499	5.0	4.9	6.4	4.9	4.9		10.5	12.5	7.1
2,500- 2,999	6.7	6.6	10.8	7.2	7.1		7.8	7.3	8.8
3,000- 3,499	9.6	9.7	8.1	9.0	9.1		5.2	4.9	5.6
3,500- 3,999	10.8	10.8	8.8	6.3	6.3		6.4	5.7	7.5
4,000- 4,499	11.2	11.4	4.2	8.7	8.7		4.6	4.3	5.2
4,500- 4,999	9.3	9.4	6.1	5.7	5.8		4.1	2.8	6.3
5,000- 5,999	14.7	14.7	14.3	11.8	12.0		5.0	4.4	5.9
6,000- 6,999	9.7	9.8	7.6	9.0	9.0		3.7	3.4	4.3
7,000- 9,999	12.0	12.1	7.1	12.8	13.0		5.5	4.1	7.7
10,000 and over	4.5	4.6	1.7	15.5	15.5		2.9	3.4	2.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 5,016	5,055	3,841	6,375	6,370		3,364	3,358	3,375
Median income	\$ 4,511	4,537	3,494	4,782	4,983		2,271	2,112	2,688

¹ Heads of family were classified by their employment status at the time of the survey. This is not necessarily the same as their employment status during 1958.

² Distribution not shown separately because of the small number of families in this category in the sample.

TABLE 8. Percentage Distribution of Families and of Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and by SIZE OF FAMILY, 1958

Income group	Unattached individuals	All families	Size of family (number of persons) ¹					
			2	3	4	5 or more		
per cent								
All families and unattached individuals								
Under \$1,000.....	34.1	3.2	7.4	2.4	1.4	1.2		
\$ 1,000-\$1,499	12.4	5.1	12.5	3.1	2.2	1.8		
1,500- 1,999	9.3	4.5	8.3	4.6	2.3	2.8		
2,000- 2,499	9.9	5.8	8.4	6.6	4.7	3.9		
2,500- 2,999	9.6	7.0	7.4	7.7	6.4	6.5		
3,000- 3,499	8.3	8.8	7.1	9.0	9.0	10.1		
3,500- 3,999	3.9	9.5	8.6	10.9	9.5	9.5		
4,000- 4,499	4.2	9.9	8.9	8.6	11.0	10.8		
4,500- 4,999	2.1	8.1	6.2	7.9	10.6	8.1		
5,000- 5,999	2.7	12.9	8.6	14.4	15.5	13.6		
6,000- 6,999	1.5	8.7	6.1	10.1	8.7	10.1		
7,000- 9,999	1.5	11.0	7.3	9.0	12.9	14.4		
10,000 and over	0.4	5.6	3.2	5.8	5.9	7.3		
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Average income	\$ 2,081	4,921	3,982	4,903	5,314	5,485		
Median income	\$ 1,688	4,308	3,423	4,331	4,665	4,710		
Major source of income: Wages and salaries								
Under \$1,000.....	14.0	1.3	3.1	1.0	0.6	0.7		
\$ 1,000-\$1,499	10.0	1.5	2.6	2.0	1.2	0.7		
1,500- 1,999	12.3	2.9	5.8	3.0	2.0	1.4		
2,000- 2,499	13.9	5.0	7.0	6.0	4.4	3.5		
2,500- 2,999	14.3	6.7	7.3	7.7	6.1	6.1		
3,000- 3,499	12.9	9.6	9.0	9.4	9.5	10.3		
3,500- 3,999	5.7	10.8	11.7	12.1	10.0	10.0		
4,000- 4,499	6.1	11.3	11.9	9.6	12.2	11.3		
4,500- 4,999	3.2	9.4	8.4	8.7	11.5	9.0		
5,000- 5,999	3.4	14.6	11.9	15.5	16.0	14.7		
6,000- 6,999	2.3	9.8	8.3	11.0	8.5	10.9		
7,000- 9,999	1.8	12.2	10.0	8.9	13.5	15.1		
10,000 and over	0.2	4.8	2.9	5.0	4.4	6.2		
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Average income	\$ 2,617	5,096	4,515	4,974	5,226	5,479		
Median income	\$ 2,493	4,548	4,147	4,458	4,874	4,833		

¹ Size of family refers to the total number of persons in the family including both adults and children.

TABLE 9. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups and by NUMBER OF CHILDREN Under 16 Years, 1958

Income group	No children ¹	1 child	2 children	3 children	4 or more children
per cent					
All families					
Under \$1,000	5.1	2.7	1.4	2.5	1.6
\$ 1,000- \$1,499	8.9	3.6	1.6	2.3	2.8
1,500- 1,999	6.9	2.9	2.5	3.4	3.5
2,000- 2,499	7.2	5.7	4.8	4.1	4.5
2,500- 2,999	6.5	7.9	6.1	8.1	7.2
3,000- 3,499	7.0	9.5	9.1	9.1	13.5
3,500- 3,999	8.1	10.4	10.1	9.4	12.2
4,000- 4,499	8.4	8.2	11.8	12.0	12.5
4,500- 4,999	6.5	9.0	9.6	8.8	8.6
5,000- 5,999	10.4	15.0	15.4	13.4	12.6
6,000- 6,999	8.1	9.4	9.5	8.9	8.0
7,000- 9,999	11.1	9.3	12.6	13.0	9.4
10,000 and over	5.9	6.5	5.5	4.8	3.8
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 4,719	5,056	5,197	5,143	4,709
Median income	\$ 4,018	4,445	4,635	4,462	4,188
Major source of income: Wages and salaries					
Under \$1,000	2.0	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.6
\$ 1,000- \$1,499	1.7	2.5	1.0	1.2	0.6
1,500- 1,999	4.4	2.1	2.3	1.2	2.3
2,000- 2,499	5.6	5.7	4.6	4.0	4.0
2,500- 2,999	6.1	7.8	6.3	7.3	7.0
3,000- 3,499	8.0	10.0	9.7	8.5	14.6
3,500- 3,999	9.9	11.8	10.8	10.1	12.9
4,000- 4,499	10.6	9.1	12.4	13.3	13.5
4,500- 4,999	8.1	9.6	10.7	10.1	10.3
5,000- 5,999	13.2	15.9	15.2	15.8	13.8
6,000- 6,999	10.4	9.9	9.3	10.0	8.3
7,000- 9,999	14.1	9.7	12.2	13.6	10.1
10,000 and over	6.1	5.2	4.4	3.7	2.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 5,257	5,046	5,096	5,132	4,682
Median income	\$ 4,605	4,516	4,584	4,653	4,296

¹ All families without any children under 16.TABLE 10. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups and by FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS,¹ 1958

Income group	Married couple only	Married couple with unmarried children	Married couple with children and other relatives	All other families
per cent				
Under \$1,000	5.9	1.1	1.8	10.5
\$ 1,000- \$1,499	11.3	2.3	0.4	11.4
1,500- 1,999	7.9	2.6	2.1	10.1
2,000- 2,499	8.4	5.1	2.4	7.2
2,500- 2,999	6.6	7.3	2.5	9.1
3,000- 3,499	6.9	10.4	5.9	6.3
3,500- 3,999	8.9	10.3	8.0	7.9
4,000- 4,499	9.3	11.0	7.6	6.1
4,500- 4,999	6.4	9.0	8.4	6.3
5,000- 5,999	9.1	14.7	14.0	9.1
6,000- 6,999	7.0	9.0	15.5	5.6
7,000- 9,999	8.2	11.3	21.8	7.7
10,000 and over	3.9	6.1	9.7	2.8
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 4,262	5,191	6,321	3,720
Median income	\$ 3,669	4,495	5,804	3,135

¹ For a description of family characteristics see page 26. The classifications do not include unattached individuals; for a description of the income of unattached individuals see Table 8, page 31.

TABLE 11. Average Size of INCOME UNITS, Average Number of CHILDREN, Average Number of INCOME RECIPIENTS, and Average Number of INCOME EARNERS by Income Groups, 1958

Income group	Average size of income units ¹	Average number of children ²	Average number of income recipients ³	Average number of income earners ⁴
Number of persons				
All families and unattached individuals				
Under \$1,000	1.49	0.23	1.02	0.46
\$ 1,000-\$1,499	2.29	0.57	1.32	0.72
2,000- 2,999	2.89	1.01	1.28	1.06
3,000- 3,999	3.62	1.49	1.37	1.22
4,000- 4,999	3.82	1.56	1.47	1.34
5,000- 6,999	3.98	1.48	1.76	1.63
7,000- 9,999	4.27	1.41	2.09	1.90
10,000 and over	4.28	1.23	2.15	1.88
Totals	3.34	1.18	1.51	1.25
Major source of income: Wages and salaries				
Under \$1,000	1.65	0.34	1.06	1.05
\$ 1,000-\$1,499	2.12	0.55	1.20	1.14
2,000- 2,999	2.86	1.03	1.24	1.17
3,000- 3,999	3.60	1.48	1.36	1.24
4,000- 4,999	3.85	1.59	1.46	1.35
5,000- 6,999	3.99	1.48	1.80	1.67
7,000- 9,999	4.28	1.39	2.14	1.97
10,000 and over	4.43	1.11	2.40	2.18
Totals	3.55	1.30	1.56	1.44

¹ Income unit refers to both families and unattached individuals; average size is the average number of persons of any age in the unit.

² The average number of children under 16 years of age.

³ Average number of persons with income from any source.

⁴ Average number of persons with wages and salaries or net unincorporated business income.

TABLE 12. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and by TENURE, 1958

Income group	All families and unattached individuals				All families			
	Owners	Renters	Lodgers	Other ¹	Owners	Renters	Lodgers	Other ²
Under \$1,000	7.2	6.9	26.8	37.8	3.0	2.7	10.3	13.5
\$ 1,000-\$1,499	6.3	5.1	12.1	13.4	5.3	3.8	13.7	13.5
1,500- 1,999	4.3	5.1	14.4	9.2	4.3	4.5	9.1	8.0
2,000- 2,499	5.7	7.3	10.4	6.8	5.2	6.5	14.1	9.1
2,500- 2,999	5.9	9.2	11.4	7.9	6.0	8.0	16.7	14.2
3,000- 3,499	7.0	11.2	10.0	10.1	7.3	11.4	7.2	15.0
3,500- 3,999	8.0	10.1	5.2	3.7	8.6	11.4	8.0	8.8
4,000- 4,499	9.1	9.9	4.1	0.5	9.5	11.1	4.6	1.1
4,500- 4,999	7.1	7.8	2.9	2.3	7.6	9.1	10.3	1.8
5,000- 5,999	12.4	11.2	1.4	1.1	13.3	12.9	1.2	2.6
6,000- 6,999	8.5	7.1	0.9	1.9	9.3	8.0	4.9	3.3
7,000- 9,999	11.8	7.2	0.4	4.0	12.9	8.3	6.2	
10,000 and over	6.8	2.0		1.2	7.5	2.5		2.9
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 4,953	4,057	2,067	2,118	5,285	4,420	2,757	3,124
Median income	\$ 4,308	3,757	1,885	1,455	4,553	4,077	2,584	2,708

¹ This includes families and unattached individuals who reside with their employers, or families and unattached individuals who receive free lodgings.

² This includes families residing with their employers or receiving free lodgings.

TABLE 13. PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF INCOMES of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups, 1958

Income groups	Wages and salaries	Net unincorporated business income	Investment income	Transfer payments	Miscellaneous income	Total
per cent						
All families and unattached individuals						
Under \$1,000	24.1	0.6	5.8	66.0	3.5	100.0
\$ 1,000-\$1,499	30.7	8.0	7.3	49.9	4.0	100.0
1,500- 1,999	55.3	5.1	5.3	29.0	5.3	100.0
2,000- 2,499	67.2	6.9	6.3	16.2	3.4	100.0
2,500- 2,999	73.6	8.2	3.6	11.8	2.8	100.0
3,000- 3,499	81.0	7.9	2.3	7.4	1.4	100.0
4,000- 4,499	83.8	6.9	2.7	5.8	0.9	100.0
5,000- 5,999	82.9	9.0	2.7	4.9	0.5	100.0
6,000- 6,999	82.9	8.6	3.4	4.0	1.1	100.0
7,000- 9,999	80.9	10.1	4.3	3.5	1.2	100.0
10,000 and over	58.0	27.8	11.4	1.7	1.1	100.0
All incomes	75.2	11.2	4.7	7.4	1.4	100.0

SECTION 2—ASSET TABLES

Table 14. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by **Total Selected Asset Holdings**, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 15. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by **Selected Financial Asset Holdings**, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 16. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by **Liquid Asset Holdings**, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 17. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals, whose **Major Source of Income is Wages and Salaries**, by **Liquid Asset Holdings**, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 18. Percentage Distribution of Families by **Employment Status of Head**, by Liquid Asset Holdings, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 19. Percentage Distribution of Families by **Age of Head**, by Liquid Asset Holdings, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 20. Percentage Distribution of Families by **Tenure**, by Liquid Asset Holdings, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 21. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by **Ratio of Liquid Assets to Income**, and by Income Groups.

Table 22. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by **Deposit Holdings**, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 23. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by **Savings Deposits Holdings**, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 24. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by **Bond Holdings**, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 25. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by **Canada Savings Bond Holdings**, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 26. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by **Mortgage Investments**, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 27. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by **Stock Holdings**, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 28. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by **Stock Holdings and by Liquid Asset Holdings**, Spring 1959.

Table 29. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by **Insurance Premiums Paid**, and by Income Groups.

Table 30. Percentage Distribution of Families by **Ratio of Insurance Premiums Paid to Income**, and by Income Groups.

Table 31. Percentage Distribution of Families by **Age of Head**, by **Insurance Premiums Paid**, and by Income Groups.

TABLE 14. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by TOTAL SELECTED ASSET HOLDINGS¹
Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Total asset group	1958 Income group								All families and unattached individuals
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 - 1,999	\$2,000 - 2,999	\$3,000 - 3,999	\$4,000 - 4,999	\$5,000 - 6,999	\$7,000 - 9,999	\$10,000 and over	
per cent									
No assets	35.0	27.0	22.1	18.0	9.9	5.5	3.8	1.5	15.7
Under \$250	8.6	8.3	13.5	13.3	10.4	8.3	4.1	1.0	9.5
\$ 250 - \$ 499	4.2	3.7	4.7	5.5	5.2	3.4	2.3	0.2	4.1
500 - 999	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.1	5.9	4.9	1.3	5.4
1,000 - 1,999	6.0	6.4	6.0	5.0	4.8	5.0	3.7	3.5	5.2
2,000 - 4,999	17.1	17.9	12.9	10.6	9.9	6.2	5.7	2.9	10.7
5,000 - 9,999	11.5	15.2	15.9	16.8	16.3	15.0	9.8	5.7	14.4
10,000 - 14,999	6.4	7.9	7.8	14.3	19.2	21.5	17.1	5.8	13.8
15,000 - 19,999	3.4	3.9	4.6	5.5	10.2	16.7	20.5	9.2	9.3
20,000 - 24,999	1.4	2.3	3.2	2.2	5.1	5.9	13.0	17.4	5.0
25,000 - 29,999	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.1	2.9	6.1	12.7	2.3
30,000 - 49,999		0.9	1.9	1.5	1.8	3.1	8.0	24.5	3.3
50,000 and over		0.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	14.4	1.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average holding	\$ 3,277	4,459	5,394	5,947	8,461	10,529	14,796	30,373	8,564
Median holding	\$ 686	1,828	1,661	2,651	6,442	10,163	14,591	25,591	4,832
Average holding — Holders only	\$ 5,045	6,106	6,926	7,257	9,390	11,141	15,372	30,828	10,161

¹ These asset holdings consist of liquid asset holdings (current and savings bank accounts, other deposits, Canada Savings Bonds, other Government of Canada bonds, and other bonds), investments in mortgages, and loans to other persons plus estimated market value of home.

TABLE 15. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by SELECTED FINANCIAL ASSET HOLDINGS,¹
Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Selected asset group	1958 Income group								All families and unattached individuals
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 - 1,999	\$2,000 - 2,999	\$3,000 - 3,999	\$4,000 - 4,999	\$5,000 - 6,999	\$7,000 - 9,999	\$10,000 and over	
per cent									
No assets	51.6	45.7	36.9	32.8	20.9	14.2	10.0	4.8	28.2
Under \$250	16.4	16.6	21.8	23.7	23.2	18.5	13.0	5.9	19.1
\$ 250 - \$ 499	4.2	3.1	7.7	9.4	12.0	11.7	9.2	3.9	8.5
500 - 999	5.5	9.4	8.6	10.6	13.8	16.3	16.4	8.7	11.6
1,000 - 1,999	7.6	7.0	8.1	9.0	11.4	14.7	13.4	13.3	10.5
2,000 - 4,999	9.3	9.4	8.4	8.7	10.7	13.9	19.2	19.1	11.5
5,000 - 9,999	3.6	4.7	4.6	3.8	5.2	6.4	10.3	17.7	5.9
10,000 and over	1.8	3.9	3.9	2.1	2.8	4.3	8.6	26.6	4.8
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average holding	\$ 952	1,439	1,658	1,202	1,569	2,115	3,341	10,578	2,111
Median holding	\$ 0	65	150	181	373	672	1,104	4,104	329
Average holding — Holders only	\$ 1,967	2,651	2,627	1,788	1,984	2,466	3,712	11,114	2,939

¹ These asset holdings consist of liquid asset holdings (current and savings bank accounts, other deposits, Canada Savings Bonds, other Government of Canada bonds, and other bonds) plus investments in mortgages and loans to other persons. For a further explanation, see page 26.

Note: This table is comparable to Table 12 in D.B.S. publication 13-508, *Incomes, Liquid Assets and Indebtedness of Non-Farm Families in Canada, 1955*.

TABLE 16. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by LIQUID ASSET HOLDINGS,¹
Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Liquid asset group	1958 Income group								Total	
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000-1,999	\$2,000-2,999	\$3,000-3,999	\$4,000-4,999	\$5,000-6,999	\$7,000-9,999	\$10,000 and over		
per cent										
All families and unattached individuals										
No liquid assets	51.8	46.4	37.3	33.8	21.3	15.0	10.2	6.0	28.8	
Under \$250	14.4	15.5	22.2	23.8	23.8	19.3	13.8	5.9	19.1	
\$ 250- \$ 499	6.6	5.3	7.8	9.5	12.5	12.2	9.7	3.9	9.2	
500- 999	6.0	9.4	9.0	11.2	15.0	16.7	17.9	10.4	12.3	
1,000- 1,999	7.9	7.2	8.5	8.4	11.5	15.0	13.9	16.0	10.7	
2,000- 4,999	8.7	9.6	8.7	8.7	10.1	13.5	20.3	21.2	11.5	
5,000- 9,999	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.8	5.6	8.9	16.0	5.0	
10,000 and over	1.0	2.7	3.0	1.5	1.9	2.7	5.3	20.5	3.3	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average holding	\$ 830	1,174	1,310	1,046	1,221	1,708	2,535	8,059	1,677	
Median holding	\$ 0	58	141	170	348	605	955	3,104	307	
Average holding — Holders only	\$ 1,724	2,190	2,091	1,581	1,551	2,009	2,824	8,573	2,355	
Unattached individuals										
No liquid assets	50.6	35.7	26.1	17.6	13.5			5.7	33.5	
Under \$250	16.5	20.7	24.7	22.5	9.0			9.0	18.8	
\$ 250- \$ 499	6.5	9.4	8.0	9.9	4.9			3.6	7.6	
500- 999	5.5	10.1	11.8	14.2	17.0			11.8	9.9	
1,000- 1,999	8.8	7.0	9.0	12.6	19.1			13.6	9.8	
2,000- 4,999	7.9	9.5	11.7	12.6	20.1			25.4	11.4	
5,000- 9,999	3.1	3.5	4.9	8.1	10.1			16.8	5.5	
10,000 and over	1.0	4.1	3.8	2.5	6.3			14.0	3.5	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0	100.0	
Average holding	\$ 776	1,418	1,624	1,957	2,443			5,730	1,633	
Median holding	\$ 0	173	242	499	1,293			2,744	219	
Average holding — Holders only	\$ 1,573	2,206	2,197	2,376	2,826			6,079	2,456	
Families										
No liquid assets	55.1	52.5	41.7	36.6	22.0	15.3	10.6	6.1	27.6	
Under \$250	8.7	12.4	21.2	24.0	25.1	19.6	14.3	6.0	19.2	
\$ 250- \$ 499	6.8	3.0	7.7	9.5	13.2	12.6	9.9	4.0	9.6	
500- 999	7.3	9.0	7.9	10.6	14.8	16.8	18.2	10.6	12.9	
1,000- 1,999	5.4	7.3	8.3	7.7	10.8	15.0	14.2	15.7	11.0	
2,000- 4,999	11.0	9.7	7.5	8.0	9.2	12.8	20.3	20.9	11.5	
5,000- 9,999	4.7	4.2	2.9	2.3	3.3	5.3	7.9	16.3	4.9	
10,000 and over	1.0	1.8	2.7	1.3	1.5	2.6	4.7	20.3	3.3	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average holding	\$ 977	1,034	1,189	893	1,111	1,585	2,274	8,094	1,688	
Median holding	\$ 0	0	98	140	305	574	917	3,091	333	
Average holding — Holders only	\$ 1,724	2,177	2,038	1,408	1,425	1,872	2,543	8,621	2,332	

¹ Liquid assets consist of current bank accounts, savings accounts in chartered banks, other deposits, Canada Savings Bonds, other Government of Canada bonds and all other bonds. For fuller explanation, see page 26.

TABLE 17. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals, Whose MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME IS WAGES AND SALARIES, BY LIQUID ASSET HOLDINGS,¹ Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Liquid asset group	1958 Income Group								All families and unattached individuals
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 - 1,999	\$2,000 - 2,999	\$3,000 - 3,999	\$4,000 - 4,999	\$5,000 - 6,999	\$7,000 - 9,999	\$10,000 and over	
per cent									
No liquid assets	50.9	52.2	40.9	35.3	21.4	15.7	10.7	4.7	27.3
Under \$250	21.2	20.7	25.5	25.3	25.0	20.3	14.6	6.3	21.9
\$ 250 - \$ 499	9.6	6.7	8.0	9.6	12.9	12.7	10.7	4.1	10.3
500 - 999	4.7	9.4	8.5	10.8	15.0	17.3	18.6	11.8	13.2
1,000 - 1,999	5.9	4.8	6.6	8.1	11.5	15.0	15.0	19.7	10.9
2,000 - 4,999	4.7	4.8	6.8	7.7	9.1	11.8	19.7	20.0	10.2
5,000 - 9,999	3.0	1.3	2.7	2.6	3.5	5.0	7.1	16.6	4.3
10,000 and over		0.2	0.9	0.6	1.4	2.0	3.5	16.8	2.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average holding	\$ 532	434	695	730	1,003	1,405	2,123	5,997	1,250
Median holding	\$ 0	0	89	145	320	538	876	2,510	269
Average holding - Holders only	\$ 1,082	908	1,175	1,128	1,277	1,668	2,377	6,293	1,720

¹ See footnote 1, Table 16, page 37.

TABLE 18. Percentage Distribution of Families by EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HEAD, by Liquid Asset Holdings,¹ Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Liquid asset group	1958 Income Group								All families
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 - 1,999	\$2,000 - 2,999	\$3,000 - 3,999	\$4,000 - 4,999	\$5,000 - 6,999	\$7,000 - 9,999	\$10,000 and over	
per cent									
Employee									
No liquid assets	68.7	58.2	46.8	39.7	22.1	16.1	11.0	6.7	27.6
Under \$250	8.9	16.8	25.4	25.9	28.0	21.7	15.9	5.4	22.4
\$ 250 - \$ 499	2.2	3.2	7.7	10.1	12.8	13.6	10.8	4.8	10.6
500 - 999	4.0	7.6	7.8	9.6	15.1	17.4	19.1	13.8	13.6
1,000 - 1,999	0.4	4.2	4.9	7.0	11.6	14.5	15.2	19.2	10.8
2,000 - 4,999	8.5	6.8	5.0	6.2	7.3	10.7	18.8	21.6	9.6
5,000 - 9,999	4.5	2.6	1.3	1.2	2.5	4.4	6.5	14.7	3.6
10,000 and over	2.7	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.6	1.6	2.6	13.8	1.7
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average holding	\$ 98	626	585	541	781	1,217	1,806	5,083	1,126
Median holding	\$ 0	0	31	99	249	475	822	2,014	249
Average holding - Holders only	\$ 312	1,497	1,099	897	1,002	1,451	2,030	5,450	1,557
Employer or own account									
No liquid assets	49.2	30.9	24.2	21.6	8.8	7.9	6.5	18.8	
Under \$250	15.2	12.6	18.5	12.7	9.7	7.9	7.4	11.7	
\$ 250 - \$ 499	2.0	15.6	11.2	21.3	10.5	3.9	3.6	10.1	
500 - 999	11.7	14.1	17.3	14.3	12.5	12.5	7.7	12.9	
1,000 - 1,999	9.6	9.2	6.4	6.3	16.7	10.4	11.2	10.4	
2,000 - 4,999	9.6	11.4	18.2	16.8	27.3	30.7	23.7	20.8	
5,000 - 9,999	2.5	1.9	3.3	3.2	9.7	15.0	18.9	8.3	
10,000 and over		4.2	0.9	3.8	4.8	11.8	21.0	7.0	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average holding	\$ 726	1,371	1,231	2,079	2,594	3,688	8,546	3,062	
Median holding	\$ 13	354	413	434	1,509	2,723	3,721	864	
Average holding - Holders only	\$ 1,429	1,985	1,625	2,652	2,844	4,002	9,141	3,772	
Not in labour force									
No liquid assets	47.0	49.0	32.2	23.9	21.5	16.6	7.2	34.1	
Under \$250	9.3	8.6	13.3	13.5	9.8	10.5	7.6	10.3	
\$ 250 - \$ 499	10.6	2.9	3.5	2.8	7.7	4.0	7.6	4.8	
500 - 999	7.2	10.2	5.2	12.3	12.6	17.0	12.7	10.2	
1,000 - 1,999	8.4	9.0	17.8	14.7	7.7	18.6	10.5	12.1	
2,000 - 4,999	12.1	11.9	13.1	12.9	19.9	13.0	12.7	13.1	
5,000 - 9,999	5.3	5.5	8.1	10.4	12.2	8.9	11.8	7.9	
10,000 and over		2.9	6.8	9.5	8.5	11.3	30.0	7.5	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average holding	\$ 967	1,371	2,859	3,411	3,450	4,447	12,388	3,206	
Median holding	\$ 81	29	596	898	937	1,102	3,693	539	
Average holding - Holders only	\$ 1,827	2,691	4,219	4,484	4,397	5,333	13,345	4,866	

¹ See footnote 1, Table 16, page 37.

TABLE 19. Percentage Distribution of Families by AGE OF HEAD, by Liquid Asset Holdings,¹ Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Liquid asset group	Age of head										
	29 and under	30-39	40-49	50-64	65 and over	29 and under	30-39	40-49	50-64	65 and over	
per cent											
1958 Income group											
		Under \$3,000					\$3,000-4,999				
No liquid assets	58.5	55.6	63.3	47.1	30.7	31.2	30.0	35.5	27.2	14.0	
Under \$250	28.9	19.6	16.0	14.5	10.6	31.6	32.5	20.2	17.9	10.9	
\$ 250-\$ 499	4.9	6.9	7.3	5.5	5.1	15.1	12.3	11.4	9.6	5.0	
500- 999	2.5	9.7	5.5	10.0	10.0	11.2	11.2	13.5	15.4	12.4	
1,000- 1,999	2.8	3.5	4.9	9.7	11.7	6.6	7.7	9.3	10.2	16.7	
2,000- 4,999	2.4	3.3	3.1	7.8	18.1	3.6	4.7	8.6	15.5	15.2	
5,000- 9,999		0.6		4.0	8.4	0.7	1.6	1.2	2.8	14.5	
10,000 and over		0.7		1.4	5.4		0.3	1.3		11.2	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average holding	\$ 159	375	235	983	2,433	404	487	601	1,139	4,451	
Median holding	\$ 0	0	0	50	680	149	154	179	378	1,461	
Average holding—Holders only	\$ 383	844	641	1,859	3,509	587	696	931	1,562	5,179	
1958 Income group											
		\$5,000-6,999					\$7,000-9,999				
No liquid assets	14.0	16.5	16.8	14.5	10.3	7.0	8.7	12.9	10.9	9.7	
Under \$250	29.8	24.7	17.9	12.8	6.5	27.3	15.2	17.2	10.5	3.2	
\$ 250-\$ 499	11.0	12.9	14.8	12.8	5.0	13.3	8.5	11.1	10.0	6.5	
500- 999	19.9	16.2	13.8	20.7	11.1	26.6	19.9	15.5	19.9	10.8	
1,000- 1,999	13.8	15.4	13.9	15.0	20.2	14.7	16.5	14.5	13.8	8.1	
2,000- 4,999	9.5	9.7	17.3	12.1	17.6	9.1	21.7	19.8	22.1	21.6	
5,000- 9,999	0.7	3.6	4.4	9.1	12.2	2.1	5.9	4.9	8.7	24.9	
10,000 and over	1.3	1.0	1.1	3.0	17.1		3.5	4.1	4.2	15.1	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average holding	\$ 880	1,013	1,347	1,866	5,447	826	1,750	1,946	2,191	6,120	
Median holding	\$ 391	421	518	739	1,847	545	942	784	967	3,625	
Average holding—Holders only	\$ 1,024	1,213	1,618	2,182	6,047	888	1,917	2,234	2,468	6,780	
		1958 Income group					All families				
		\$10,000 and over									
No liquid assets	4.3	9.5	6.0	—	32.6	28.0	29.9	25.4	21.9		
Under \$250	5.3	6.1	6.6	5.2	29.9	25.5	17.4	14.0	9.5		
\$ 250-\$ 499	6.7	4.0	3.7	—	11.3	10.9	11.0	8.9	4.9		
500- 999	10.0	6.7	12.9	15.5	11.7	13.1	12.0	15.6	11.0		
1,000- 1,999	23.9	16.7	14.1	3.4	8.0	10.3	11.1	11.9	13.1		
2,000- 4,999	26.3	22.1	19.2	12.9	5.4	8.2	12.6	14.0	17.4		
5,000- 9,999	11.5	20.2	19.0	6.0	0.6	2.8	3.9	6.6	11.3		
10,000 and over	12.0	14.7	18.4	56.9	0.5	1.2	2.1	3.5	11.0		
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average holding	\$ 6,568	4,447	6,546	25,740	528	975	1,232	1,847	4,509		
Median holding	\$ 1,992	2,950	3,046	13,990	151	216	311	554	1,206		
Average holding—Holders only	\$ 6,932	4,914	6,966	31,430	784	1,355	1,758	2,477	5,773		

¹ See footnote 1, Table 16, page 37.

TABLE 20. Percentage Distribution of Families by TENURE, by Liquid Assets Holdings,¹ Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Liquid asset group	1958 Income group								All families	
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000-1,999	\$2,000-2,999	\$3,000-3,999	\$4,000-4,999	\$5,000-6,999	\$7,000-9,999	\$10,000 and over		
per cent										
home owners										
No liquid assets	47.1	43.8	35.2	32.2	20.3	14.5	9.1	5.4	23.1	
Under \$250	12.6	13.6	19.2	21.6	23.3	16.1	13.6	5.9	17.1	
\$ 250-\$ 499	8.9	3.0	7.1	8.9	13.0	13.7	10.3	4.5	9.8	
500- 999	4.6	11.2	8.8	12.7	16.3	16.7	17.8	10.9	13.9	
1,000- 1,999	5.7	9.7	10.4	9.0	12.6	15.8	14.6	14.3	12.4	
2,000- 4,999	15.5	10.3	10.2	10.4	9.7	14.9	20.6	21.9	13.6	
5,000- 9,999	5.5	5.6	4.5	3.0	2.9	6.1	8.4	16.2	5.9	
10,000 and over		2.8	4.5	2.1	1.8	2.3	5.5	20.9	4.2	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average holding..... \$	980	1,379	1,795	1,235	1,183	1,644	2,495	8,044	2,061	
Median holding..... \$	57	114	192	205	373	670	977	3,232	500	
Average holding - Holders only..... \$	1,854	2,452	2,772	1,823	1,483	1,923	2,745	8,504	2,680	
All other families										
No liquid assets	67.3	67.8	49.7	41.8	24.7	16.9	14.7	10.1	35.3	
Under \$250	2.7	10.4	23.8	27.0	27.8	26.4	16.2	6.8	22.8	
\$ 250-\$ 499	3.5	2.9	8.4	10.2	13.6	10.5	8.6	1.4	9.4	
500- 999	11.5	5.3	6.8	8.1	12.5	17.1	19.3	8.8	11.3	
1,000- 1,999	4.9	3.2	5.6	6.1	8.0	13.5	13.2	23.6	8.5	
2,000- 4,999	4.0	8.8	4.3	5.2	8.5	8.6	19.5	15.5	8.0	
5,000- 9,999	3.5	1.8	1.0	1.4	3.9	3.8	6.3	16.9	3.1	
10,000 and over	2.7		0.5	0.3	1.0	3.3	2.3	16.9	1.6	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average holding..... \$	973	432	440	479	1,003	1,471	1,657	8,383	1,051	
Median holding..... \$	0	0	3	76	227	409	769	1,969	161	
Average holding - Holders only..... \$	2,971	1,342	875	823	1,332	1,770	1,943	9,329	1,625	

¹ See footnote 1, Table 16, page 37.

TABLE 21. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by RATIO OF LIQUID ASSETS TO INCOME,¹ and by Income Groups

Ratio of liquid assets to income	1958 Income group								All families and unattached individuals
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000-1,999	\$2,000-2,999	\$3,000-3,999	\$4,000-4,999	\$5,000-6,999	\$7,000-9,999	\$10,000 and over	
per cent									
No income or negative income with liquid assets	1.4								0.1
No liquid assets	51.8	46.4	37.3	33.8	21.3	15.0	10.2	6.0	28.8
Under 10%	3.5	11.3	25.4	28.3	33.7	35.4	36.1	25.8	26.2
10%- 39%	9.8	13.2	14.4	20.7	26.9	29.3	29.3	37.2	21.9
40 - 99	7.0	9.8	9.4	9.8	10.5	11.9	16.0	14.9	10.8
100 - 199	7.0	8.4	6.8	3.6	4.6	5.0	4.6	9.8	5.7
200 or more	19.6	10.9	6.8	3.7	3.0	3.5	3.8	6.3	6.5
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ This table shows the ratio of liquid assets held in Spring 1959 to the income received in the year 1958.

TABLE 22. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by DEPOSIT HOLDINGS,¹
Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Deposits group	1958 Income group								All families and unattached individuals
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 - 1,999	\$2,000 - 2,999	\$3,000 - 3,999	\$4,000 - 4,999	\$5,000 - 6,999	\$7,000 - 9,999	\$10,000 and over	
per cent									
No deposits	53.6	48.2	39.8	37.1	23.6	17.4	11.8	8.5	31.1
Under \$250	15.1	16.7	23.3	24.7	25.4	21.6	18.9	7.8	20.9
\$ 250 - \$ 499	6.9	8.1	8.8	10.0	14.1	14.0	10.8	6.1	10.6
500 - 999	7.3	9.8	9.4	10.0	14.8	16.9	17.9	13.3	12.5
1,000 - 1,999	8.5	7.7	8.8	8.6	10.8	12.9	14.0	22.6	10.7
2,000 - 4,999	6.2	6.2	6.6	7.2	7.4	12.1	17.4	22.5	9.4
5,000 - 9,999	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	3.0	3.8	7.3	12.4	3.4
10,000 and over	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.9	6.8	1.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average holding	\$ 574	659	811	643	824	1,156	1,712	3,723	1,019
Median holding	\$ 0	27	109	131	268	446	737	1,633	226
Average holding - Holders only	\$ 1,236	1,272	1,348	1,022	1,078	1,399	1,941	4,067	1,480

¹ Deposits include current and savings accounts in chartered banks and deposits in other institutions such as trust companies.

TABLE 23. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by SAVINGS DEPOSITS HOLDINGS,¹
Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Savings deposits group	1958 Income group								All families and unattached individuals
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 - 1,999	\$2,000 - 2,999	\$3,000 - 3,999	\$4,000 - 4,999	\$5,000 - 6,999	\$7,000 - 9,999	\$10,000 and over	
per cent									
No deposits	59.5	55.2	51.4	49.6	38.5	33.3	28.7	23.5	43.7
Under \$250	13.5	13.6	17.9	19.5	23.0	20.7	19.1	9.5	18.3
\$ 250 - \$ 499	5.2	7.9	6.3	7.3	10.5	12.4	8.2	9.0	8.6
500 - 999	7.0	8.4	7.8	8.6	10.8	12.6	14.2	11.1	10.0
1,000 - 1,999	7.6	6.5	8.3	7.1	7.8	9.1	10.6	16.8	8.5
2,000 - 4,999	5.3	5.7	6.4	5.9	6.0	8.5	12.9	16.2	7.5
5,000 - 9,999	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.6	2.8	2.7	4.7	7.8	2.5
10,000 and over	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.6	6.0	1.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average holding	\$ 478	562	647	511	654	802	1,257	2,837	781
Median holding	\$ 0	0	0	51	125	202	317	860	86
Average holding - Holders only	\$ 1,181	1,253	1,332	1,015	1,064	1,202	1,761	3,709	1,388

¹ Savings accounts in chartered banks.

TABLE 24. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by BOND HOLDINGS,¹
Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Bonds group	1958 Income Group								All families and unattached individuals
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 - 1,999	\$2,000 - 2,999	\$3,000 - 3,999	\$4,000 - 4,999	\$5,000 - 6,999	\$7,000 - 9,999	\$10,000 and over	
per cent									
No bonds	87.0	81.8	81.1	81.7	75.9	69.6	63.4	50.6	75.9
Under \$250	3.1	2.9	4.8	6.3	9.0	9.5	7.0	6.4	6.4
\$ 250 - \$ 499	0.7	2.2	1.6	2.4	2.5	3.6	7.5	1.4	2.7
500 - 999	1.8	2.1	3.5	2.9	4.0	5.7	5.5	7.4	3.9
1,000 - 1,999	2.0	3.2	3.6	2.0	2.8	5.0	5.0	7.6	3.6
2,000 - 4,999	3.7	4.4	1.9	2.8	4.2	3.7	7.0	7.7	4.0
5,000 - 9,999	1.7	2.3	2.3	0.8	0.9	2.0	2.6	6.7	1.9
10,000 and over		1.0	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.0	2.1	12.3	1.5
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average holding	\$ 256	515	499	403	397	552	824	4,174	651
Median holding	\$ 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average holding - Holders only	\$ 1,967	2,838	2,612	2,201	1,645	1,819	2,252	8,448	2,704

¹ This comprises holdings of Canada Savings Bonds, other Government of Canada bonds, plus other bond holdings such as corporate, provincial and municipal bonds.

**TABLE 25. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by CANADA SAVINGS BOND HOLDINGS,
Spring 1959, and by Income Groups**

Savings bonds group	1958 Income group								All families and unattached individuals
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000- 1,999	\$2,000- 2,999	\$3,000- 3,999	\$4,000- 4,999	\$5,000- 6,999	\$7,000- 9,999	\$10,000 and over	
per cent									
No savings bonds	89.1	85.4	83.6	83.6	78.1	72.5	68.6	61.0	79.1
Under \$250	2.8	2.6	5.2	5.9	8.0	8.8	6.7	5.9	6.0
\$ 250 - \$ 499	0.9	3.0	1.5	2.5	2.5	3.6	6.2	1.1	2.8
500 - 999	1.4	0.8	2.5	2.4	4.0	5.5	5.6	7.8	3.5
1,000 - 1,999	1.4	2.1	3.2	1.7	2.8	4.3	3.8	6.2	3.0
2,000 - 4,999	3.3	4.0	1.5	2.2	3.2	4.1	5.7	6.7	3.5
5,000 - 9,999	1.1	1.3	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.2	5.2	1.3
10,000 and over		0.8	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.3	1.2	6.1	0.9
Totals	100.0	100.0							
Average holding	\$ 201	363	349	318	294	346	611	2,056	423
Median holding	\$ 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average holding - Holders only	\$ 1,840	2,491	2,127	1,940	1,347	1,259	1,944	5,275	2,025

**TABLE 26. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS,
Spring 1959, and by Income Groups**

Mortgage investments group	1958 Income group								All families and unattached individuals
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000- 1,999	\$2,000- 2,999	\$3,000- 3,999	\$4,000- 4,999	\$5,000- 6,999	\$7,000- 9,999	\$10,000 and over	
per cent									
No mortgage investments	97.7	95.3	95.4	97.2	95.2	95.0	89.9	82.3	94.7
Under \$5,000	1.6	3.3	2.3	1.4	3.1	2.7	5.4	7.8	2.9
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.8	1.3	5.0	1.3
\$10,000 and over		0.7	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	3.4	4.9	1.0
Totals	100.0	100.0							
Average holding	\$ 109	220	298	142	300	366	756	2,037	377
Median holding	\$ 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average holding - Holders only	\$ 4,660	4,654	6,455	5,012	6,306	7,313	7,496	11,496	7,122

**TABLE 27. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by STOCK HOLDINGS,¹
Spring 1959, and by Income Groups**

Stock holding group	1958 Income group								All families and unattached individuals	Average income	Average liquid assets	Average selected financial assets
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000- 1,999	\$2,000- 2,999	\$3,000- 3,999	\$4,000- 4,999	\$5,000- 6,999	\$7,000- 9,999	\$10,000 and over				
per cent												
No stock holdings	97.7	96.2	94.3	96.2	93.9	87.5	79.1	56.3	90.8	3,977	1,266	1,601
Under \$1,000	1.2	0.7	2.0	1.9	4.1	7.6	8.7	9.3	4.0	6,230	2,894	3,860
\$ 1,000 - \$ 4,999	0.6	2.0	2.1	0.9	0.9	3.4	9.4	15.4	3.0	7,912	5,608	6,855
5,000 - 9,999	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	6.4	0.8	7,921	5,331	5,858
10,000 - 24,999	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	3.9	0.7	6,525	9,949	12,355
25,000 and over			0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.3	8.8	0.7	19,935	19,083	23,667
Totals	100.0	100.0	4,544	1,677	2,111							

¹ This includes investments in stocks that are publicly traded through stock exchanges but not stock holdings in private corporations.

TABLE 28. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by STOCK HOLDINGS,¹ and by Liquid Asset Holdings,² Spring 1959

Stock holdings group	Liquid asset group								Total	Average liquid asset holding
	No liquid assets	Under \$250	\$250 - 499	\$500 - 999	\$1,000 - 1,999	\$2,000 - 4,999	\$5,000 9,999	\$10,000 and over		
per cent										
Under \$1,000	5.4	14.9	7.5	15.7	21.4	21.3	9.1	4.7	100.0	3,029
\$ 1,000 - \$ 4,999	3.5	8.2	4.1	12.3	16.1	27.3	13.7	14.9	100.0	5,511
5,000 - 9,999	2.9	6.4	5.8	7.0	20.3	25.0	19.2	13.4	100.0	5,331
10,000 - 24,999	2.6	--	0.7	13.2	7.9	20.4	23.7	31.6	100.0	9,949
25,000 and over	1.3	--	3.2	2.5	7.6	19.1	16.6	49.7	100.0	18,077
All stockholders	4.1	9.7	5.4	12.7	17.5	23.3	13.1	14.2	100.0	5,686
Non-stockholders	31.3	20.1	9.6	12.3	10.0	10.3	4.2	2.2	100.0	1,270

¹ See footnote 1, Table 27, page 42.

² See footnote 1, Table 16, page 37.

TABLE 29. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by INSURANCE PREMIUMS PAID,¹ and by Income Groups

Insurance premiums group	1958 Income group								All families and unattached individuals
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 - 1,999	\$2,000 - 2,999	\$3,000 - 3,999	\$4,000 - 4,999	\$5,000 - 6,999	\$7,000 - 9,999	\$10,000 and over	
per cent									
No premium payments	80.3	72.9	54.7	35.8	24.4	20.9	15.7	12.2	39.8
Under \$50	11.4	11.1	8.0	7.8	9.0	5.6	3.8	1.4	7.7
\$ 50 - \$ 99	5.4	9.2	17.8	18.4	17.4	13.2	7.6	5.0	13.3
100 - 249	2.8	5.7	17.2	31.3	37.4	40.0	37.0	20.0	26.1
250 - 499		0.9	1.9	5.9	10.9	16.8	26.6	24.4	9.6
500 - 999		0.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	2.7	8.2	24.5	2.6
1,000 and over			0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.1	12.5	0.9
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average premium	\$ 12	20	50	86	113	160	218	541	116
Median premium	\$ 0	0	0	67	98	139	193	367	59
Average premium - Payers only	\$ 62	75	111	134	150	202	259	616	193

¹ This table refers to total premiums paid on life insurance policies during the twelve months preceding the survey. Families and unattached individuals with paid up policies are included in the group reporting no premium payments.

TABLE 30. Percentage Distribution of Families by RATIO OF INSURANCE PREMIUMS PAID¹ TO INCOME, and by Income Groups

Ratio of insurance premiums to income	1958 Income group								All families
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 - 1,999	\$2,000 - 2,999	\$3,000 - 3,999	\$4,000 - 4,999	\$5,000 - 6,999	\$7,000 - 9,999	\$10,000 and over	
per cent									
No income or negative income	2.3								0.1
No premium payments	65.0	71.4	43.8	32.0	22.6	18.8	13.6	11.6	30.6
Under 0.5%	--	--	2.8	0.7	2.6	2.4	3.6	3.7	2.1
0.5% - 1.4%	4.2	4.0	8.9	14.1	13.6	14.8	17.4	15.7	12.7
1.5 - 3.4	6.6	9.2	18.5	27.2	30.8	33.9	35.7	38.4	27.4
3.5 - 5.4	5.7	5.6	13.0	16.2	17.8	18.3	17.5	9.7	15.0
5.5 - 7.4	1.6	5.6	6.6	5.5	7.6	6.6	8.0	9.4	6.6
7.5 - 9.4	1.9	1.0	3.8	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.6	3.8	2.6
9.5 and over	12.7	3.1	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.7	1.5	7.6	2.9
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average premium	\$ 25	22	57	91	119	164	224	541	139
Average premium - Payers only	\$ 72	79	102	134	154	202	260	612	200

¹ See footnote 1, Table 29.

TABLE 31. Percentage Distribution of Families by AGE OF HEAD, BY INSURANCE PREMIUMS PAID,¹ and by Income Groups

Insurance premium group	Age of head									
	29 and under	30-39	40-49	50-64	65 and over	29 and under	30-39	40-49	50-64	65 and over
per cent										
1958 Income group										
		Under \$3,000					\$3,000-4,999			
No premiums.....	49.3	49.3	49.8	54.7	70.1	26.3	23.5	27.2	30.3	35.5
Under \$50.....	13.1	17.7	12.3	14.3	13.8	5.5	4.9	8.7	9.6	17.0
\$ 50-\$ 99.....	13.4	12.9	17.5	13.6	10.1	18.6	16.2	17.5	22.8	17.2
100- 249.....	21.3	17.0	18.1	14.7	5.4	41.6	41.9	37.3	29.8	21.0
250- 499.....	2.5	3.0	2.4	1.4	0.6	7.3	13.3	7.7	6.0	8.6
500- 999.....	0.3			0.9		0.4	0.2	1.5	1.3	0.7
1,000 and over.....				0.4		0.3			0.1	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average premium.....\$	53	48	49	49	20	106	121	107	91	81
Median premium.....\$	3	2	1	0	0	99	119	90	72	42
Average premium—Payers only.....\$	105	95	97	108	66	144	158	147	130	125
1958 Income group										
		\$5,000-6,999					\$7,000-9,999			
No premiums.....	14.5	17.9	16.3	20.6	35.1	19.6	9.8	10.6	15.9	22.2
Under \$50.....	4.7	4.1	5.2	8.1	9.9	2.8	1.6	3.4	5.3	8.6
\$ 50-\$ 99.....	16.7	13.0	11.6	13.8	12.2	3.5	7.3	6.0	10.0	11.4
100- 249.....	49.9	42.3	42.1	37.0	31.3	55.2	37.4	33.8	36.8	41.1
250- 499.....	13.5	18.2	20.6	17.9	6.1	14.7	36.2	29.6	24.8	13.5
500- 999.....	0.4	4.0	2.6	2.4	3.8	4.2	6.7	14.1	6.9	3.2
1,000 and over.....	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.2	1.5		1.0	2.5	0.4	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average premium.....\$	146	175	177	145	172	182	240	280	194	123
Median premium.....\$	142	153	160	130	70	165	225	233	177	128
Average premium—Payers only.....\$	171	213	212	183	266	227	265	313	331	159
		1958 Income group					All families			
		\$10,000 and over								
No premiums.....	7.2		11.3	9.8	25.9	29.1	24.6	24.4	30.6	53.1
Under \$50.....	1.4		1.8	2.0	3.4	7.1	6.5	7.1	9.2	13.4
\$ 50-\$ 99.....	6.2	--	4.3	14.7	15.9	13.5	12.9	15.3	12.2	
100- 249.....	17.2		17.8	27.0	18.1	39.0	36.0	33.3	28.3	14.8
250- 499.....	20.1		29.4	26.4	7.8	7.8	15.5	15.0	11.6	4.2
500- 999.....	31.1		25.5	21.0	16.4	0.9	3.0	5.3	3.8	1.5
1,000 and over.....	16.7		14.1	9.5	13.8	0.3	0.9	1.9	1.0	0.8
Totals	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average premium.....\$	569		550	454	789	108	153	176	136	91
Median premium.....\$	473		412	315	114	93	122	125	83	0
Average premium—Payers only.....\$	613		621	503	1,064	152	203	232	196	194

¹ See footnote 1, Table 29, page 43.

SECTION 3—DEBT TABLES

Table 32. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by **Total Debt**, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 33. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by **Personal Debt**, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 34. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by **Consumer Debt**, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 35. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals whose **Major Source of Income is Wages and Salaries**, by **Consumer Debt**, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 36. Percentage Distribution of Families by **Employment Status of Head**, by Consumer Debt, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 37. Percentage Distribution of Families by **Age of Head**, by Consumer Debt, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 38. Percentage Distribution of Families by **Tenure**, by Consumer Debt, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 39. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by **Ratio of Consumer Debt to Income**, and by Income Groups.

Table 40. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by **Instalment Debt**, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 41. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by **Bank Debt**, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

TABLE 32. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by TOTAL DEBT,¹
Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Total debt group	1958 Income group								All families and unattached individuals
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 - 1,999	\$2,000 - 2,999	\$3,000 - 3,999	\$4,000 - 4,999	\$5,000 - 6,999	\$7,000 - 9,999	\$10,000 and over	
per cent									
No debt	72.1	57.3	41.5	30.6	26.3	24.4	23.5	25.2	36.6
Under \$250	17.9	21.3	23.5	19.3	16.3	12.2	13.3	11.2	17.4
\$ 250 - \$ 499	3.1	5.7	10.1	11.0	8.3	5.7	3.5	2.2	7.0
500 - 999	1.1	6.8	10.5	14.1	11.3	8.5	5.8	3.5	8.8
1,000 - 1,999	3.0	2.1	5.8	10.8	8.5	11.5	8.2	3.9	7.5
2,000 - 4,999	1.8	5.6	5.5	5.7	12.8	14.7	13.1	9.9	8.9
5,000 - 9,999	0.7	0.7	2.5	6.8	11.8	15.3	16.6	13.6	8.4
10,000 and over	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.8	4.7	7.6	16.0	30.4	5.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average debt	\$ 208	394	659	1,289	2,124	2,799	4,472	6,632	1,923
Median debt	\$ 0	0	90	252	485	953	1,476	3,212	192
Average debt—Debtors only	\$ 748	922	1,126	1,856	2,882	3,701	5,848	8,866	3,034

¹ Total debt consists of amounts owing on charge accounts, instalment debt, debts to small loan companies and credit unions, bank loans, (secured and unsecured), loans from life insurance companies, loans from other persons, miscellaneous debts (doctor's bills etc.) and mortgage debt.

TABLE 33. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by PERSONAL DEBT,¹
Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Personal debt group	1958 Income group								All families and unattached individuals
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 - 1,999	\$2,000 - 2,999	\$3,000 - 3,999	\$4,000 - 4,999	\$5,000 - 6,999	\$7,000 - 9,999	\$10,000 and over	
per cent									
No personal debt	73.3	60.0	44.5	35.6	36.2	33.4	36.7	39.0	43.3
Under \$250	18.6	23.2	26.0	24.4	22.3	20.2	23.3	21.3	22.6
\$ 250 - \$ 499	4.0	5.5	11.5	13.4	11.3	10.3	6.8	4.4	9.4
500 - 999	1.6	7.0	10.7	13.9	14.6	13.1	11.5	7.5	10.9
1,000 - 1,999	1.9	2.0	5.7	9.0	10.6	15.4	12.3	8.6	8.7
2,000 - 4,999	0.4	2.5	1.4	2.6	3.9	6.5	6.3	12.0	3.9
5,000 and over	0.1		0.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	3.1	7.3	1.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average debt	\$ 89	213	271	458	524	646	1,368	2,028	565
Median debt	\$ 0	0	53	148	155	205	143	129	74
Average debt—Debtors only	\$ 333	529	489	711	821	971	2,160	3,323	996

¹ Personal debt comprises consumer debt (charge accounts, instalment debt, debts to small loan companies and credit unions, unsecured bank loans) plus secured bank loans, loans from life insurance companies, loans from other persons, and miscellaneous debts (doctor's bills, etc.) Mortgage debt is excluded.

TABLE 34. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by CONSUMER DEBT,¹ Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Consumer debt group	1958 Income group								Total	
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000- 1,999	\$2,000- 2,999	\$3,000- 3,999	\$4,000- 4,999	\$5,000- 6,999	\$7,000- 9,999	\$10,000 and over		
per cent										
All families and unattached individuals										
No consumer debt	81.0	66.3	52.1	42.4	42.3	38.8	41.4	47.5	49.8	
Under \$250.....	13.4	20.6	23.8	24.1	23.6	20.8	23.5	23.1	21.9	
\$ 250- \$ 499	3.5	4.7	10.6	11.7	10.0	10.2	7.5	3.3	8.6	
500- 999	0.5	5.4	8.7	12.1	12.3	13.0	11.2	8.2	9.6	
1,000- 1,999	1.6	0.8	4.0	7.0	8.4	11.8	10.4	7.7	6.8	
2,000- 4,999		2.0	0.6	1.9	2.8	4.7	3.6	7.2	2.6	
5,000 and over.....		0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	2.5	2.9	0.7	
Totals.....	100.0	100.0								
Average debt \$	49	158	203	346	409	510	728	644	363	
Median debt \$	0	0	0	79	81	134	91	27	2	
Average debt—Debtors only \$	258	471	423	602	709	834	1,241	1,227	723	
Unattached individuals										
No consumer debt	86.2	72.8	67.5	61.7	65.6		67.7		74.2	
Under \$250.....	9.9	20.8	23.8	22.7	14.6		16.5		17.3	
\$ 250- \$ 499	2.4	1.4	2.4	6.5	2.4		1.4		2.6	
500- 999	0.4	3.3	4.4	5.8	7.3		8.2		3.4	
1,000- 1,999	1.1	0.8	1.3	2.5	9.0		6.1		2.1	
2,000- 4,999		0.9	0.6	0.9	1.1				0.5	
5,000 and over.....										
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0	
Average debt \$	33	91	95	142	213		171		91	
Median debt \$	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	
Average debt—Debtors only \$	239	333	294	370	619		531		352	
Families										
No consumer debt	66.9	62.7	46.1	39.2	40.2	37.5	40.3	46.9	43.6	
Under \$250.....	22.8	20.5	23.8	24.4	24.4	21.1	23.6	23.2	23.0	
\$ 250- \$ 499	6.4	6.6	13.8	12.6	10.6	10.7	7.6	3.4	10.1	
500- 999	0.7	6.6	10.4	13.2	12.8	13.0	11.5	8.4	11.2	
1,000- 1,999	3.1	0.8	5.1	7.8	8.4	12.0	10.6	7.8	7.9	
2,000- 4,999		2.6	0.6	2.1	3.0	4.9	3.7	7.3	3.1	
5,000 and over.....		0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.6	2.9	1.0	
Totals.....	100.0	100.0								
Average debt \$	93	198	244	381	427	526	749	654	432	
Median debt \$	0	0	41	110	100	148	102	33	69	
Average debt—Debtors only \$	280	529	453	626	713	841	1,255	1,234	766	

¹ Consumer debt consists of charge accounts, instalment debt, debts to small loan companies and credit unions, and unsecured bank loans. For fuller explanation see page 25.

TABLE 35. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals Whose MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME IS WAGES AND SALARIES BY CONSUMER DEBT,¹ Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Consumer debt group	1958 Income group								All families and unattached individuals
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000- 1,999	\$2,000- 2,999	\$3,000- 3,999	\$4,000- 4,999	\$5,000- 6,999	\$7,000- 9,999	\$10,000 and over	
per cent									
No consumer debt	71.2	57.1	48.2	40.6	40.6	36.4	39.6	43.8	43.1
Under \$250	21.3	28.2	26.3	25.3	24.4	22.9	24.8	24.7	24.7
\$ 250-\$ 499	5.1	4.4	11.2	12.7	10.9	11.0	7.9	4.6	10.1
500- 999	1.0	8.3	9.7	12.9	12.9	13.6	12.0	10.0	11.7
1,000- 1,999	1.4	1.1	3.9	6.4	8.5	12.0	11.0	7.9	7.6
2,000- 4,999		0.8	0.6	1.8	2.5	4.0	4.0	7.9	2.6
5,000 and over		0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.3
Totals	100.0	100.0							
Average debt	\$ 69	144	206	330	342	432	464	522	335
Median debt	\$ 0	0	17	92	96	148	104	62	70
Average debt - Debtors only	\$ 241	336	399	555	576	679	767	930	589

¹ See footnote 1, Table 34, page 47.

TABLE 36. Percentage Distribution of Families by EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HEAD, by Consumer Debt,¹ Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Consumer debt group	1958 Income group								All families
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000- 1,999	\$2,000- 2,999	\$3,000- 3,999	\$4,000- 4,999	\$5,000- 6,999	\$7,000- 9,999	\$10,000 and over	
per cent									
Employee									
No consumer debt	60.3	47.5	38.0	34.7	37.5	34.7	38.2	41.6	37.4
Under \$250	28.6	29.7	26.0	26.1	25.2	22.8	24.5	24.7	25.0
\$ 250-\$ 499	7.6	8.2	16.9	14.2	11.6	12.1	7.4	5.4	11.9
500- 999	1.8	10.8	13.4	14.2	14.0	13.8	13.2	11.7	13.4
1,000- 1,999	1.8	1.0	5.4	8.1	9.2	12.7	11.5	7.6	9.1
2,000- 4,999		2.4	0.3	2.3	2.4	3.7	4.2	8.6	2.9
5,000 and over		0.3		0.5	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.4
Totals	100.0	100.0							
Average debt	94	228	258	392	362	434	512	521	388
Median debt	0	21	115	146	124	167	120	85	125
Average debt - Debtors only	238	434	417	600	578	665	827	893	619
Employer or own account									
No consumer debt	57.4		53.0	53.3	46.0	48.1	44.6	47.9	49.6
Under \$250	6.6		12.2	18.8	17.5	9.9	18.6	24.0	15.6
\$ 250-\$ 499	6.6		6.5	3.3	6.3	4.4	7.9	0.9	4.9
500- 999	9.1		11.8	7.3	5.7	7.7	4.3	4.7	7.1
1,000- 1,999	4.1		10.7	10.9	7.9	10.8	10.0	8.9	9.4
2,000- 4,999	15.2		3.1	2.7	10.8	13.4	2.9	5.6	7.8
5,000 and over	1.0		2.7	3.6	5.7	5.5	11.8	8.0	5.7
Totals	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average debt	781		461	526	1,229	1,278	2,363	992	1,109
Median debt	0		0	0	57	48	72	22	6
Average debt - Debtors only	1,831		982	1,128	2,277	2,463	4,269	1,906	2,198
Not in labour force									
No consumer debt	71.6	73.9	66.2	62.3	61.8	54.2	63.3		67.2
Under \$250	20.9	16.7	23.2	16.6	24.4	20.2	19.4		19.6
\$ 250-\$ 499	4.7	5.8	8.1	8.6	5.7	4.0	5.5		6.2
500- 999	—	3.0	0.8	10.1	8.1	11.7	5.5		4.5
1,000- 1,999	2.8	0.5	1.4	2.4		4.9	3.8		1.8
2,000- 4,999			0.4			4.9	1.7		0.6
5,000 and over							0.8		0.1
Totals	100.0	100.0							
Average debt	75	56	94	142	105	306	202		114
Median debt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Average debt - Debtors only	266	217	279	376	274	669	550		347

¹ See footnote 1, Table 34, page 47.

TABLE 37. Percentage Distribution of Families by AGE OF HEAD, by Consumer Debt,¹ Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Consumer debt group	Age of head									
	29 and under	30-39	40-49	50-64	65 and over	29 and under	30-39	40-49	50-64	65 and over
per cent										
1958 Income group										
Under \$3,000						\$3,000-4,999				
No consumer debt	28.3	34.4	42.4	60.4	80.2	25.8	34.2	35.6	50.2	69.4
Under \$250	27.0	29.0	29.5	22.3	13.5	25.3	25.8	26.5	21.6	19.0
\$ 250- \$ 499	20.4	12.9	14.7	8.1	3.4	15.1	11.9	11.8	11.1	5.1
500- 999	14.2	14.2	8.7	6.0	2.0	20.6	15.6	13.1	7.2	3.1
1,000- 1,999	7.4	4.6	3.1	3.2	0.7	11.4	9.0	8.7	6.4	1.3
2,000- 4,999	2.7	4.9	—		0.1	1.8	2.8	3.7	1.9	1.7
5,000 and over			1.6				0.7	0.6	1.6	0.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average debt	\$ 372	399	278	128	52	424	435	436	418	150
Median debt	\$ 200	134	64	0	0	238	152	135	0	0
Average debt—Debtors only	\$ 518	609	482	323	261	571	662	677	839	489
1958 Income group										
\$5,000-6,999						\$7,000-9,999				
No consumer debt	26.2	29.7	34.6	48.8	66.8	32.2	39.8	26.8	51.3	60.0
Under \$250	23.2	22.6	20.3	20.6	14.9	19.6	24.6	23.7	25.5	18.4
\$ 250- \$ 499	11.8	11.5	13.0	8.7	2.3	9.8	9.6	12.6	1.1	3.2
500- 999	14.7	17.4	13.5	7.9	6.9	12.6	14.4	12.7	11.2	—
1,000- 1,999	18.0	14.6	11.4	8.1	4.6	21.0	6.7	16.3	7.8	2.7
2,000- 4,999	5.6	3.3	6.3	5.4	3.8	4.9	4.1	5.2	2.5	—
5,000 and over	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.8		0.8	2.6	0.5	15.7
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average debt	\$ 576	543	637	381	407	562	431	801	313	287
Median debt	\$ 262	224	189	14	0	226	103	244	0	0
Average debt—Debtors only	\$ 781	772	974	745	1,225	829	717	1,094	643	716
1958 Income group						All families				
\$10,000 and over										
No consumer debt	45.9	36.2	47.7	76.7	27.1	34.2	35.2	52.4	74.8	
Under \$250	21.0	27.9	25.6	6.9	24.9	25.3	25.1	22.4	15.0	
\$ 250- \$ 499	7.2	4.3	1.4	--	15.3	11.6	12.1	7.7	3.5	
500- 999	9.6	7.7	8.6	7.8	17.0	15.4	12.0	7.7	2.9	
1,000- 1,999	3.8	9.2	11.5	--	12.4	9.0	9.6	6.6	1.3	
2,000- 4,999	6.7	10.1	4.6	8.6	3.1	3.6	4.5	2.5	1.2	
5,000 and over	5.7	4.6	0.6		0.1	0.9	1.5	0.7	1.3	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average debt	\$ 765	934	445	297	453	470	554	326	321	
Median debt	\$ 46	123	2	0	229	156	147	0	0	
Average debt—Debtors only	\$ 1,414	1,464	851	1,276	621	714	855	685	1,274	

¹ See footnote 1, Table 34, page 47.

TABLE 38. Percentage Distribution of Families by TENURE, by Consumer Debt,¹ Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Consumer debt group	1958 Income group								All families	
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000-1,999	\$2,000-2,999	\$3,000-3,999	\$4,000-4,999	\$5,000-6,999	\$7,000-9,999	\$10,000 and over		
per cent										
Home owners										
No consumer debt	71.8	67.6	50.2	43.9	42.3	38.2	42.1	47.0	46.2	
Under \$250	22.4	18.4	24.5	23.9	24.7	21.6	23.8	24.3	23.0	
\$ 250- \$ 499	3.2	5.0	12.0	9.5	9.4	10.7	6.1	3.1	8.5	
500- 999	1.1	5.4	7.7	11.7	10.2	12.1	11.7	8.6	10.0	
1,000- 1,999	1.4	0.7	4.5	7.7	9.8	11.3	9.3	7.3	7.8	
2,000- 4,999		2.7	0.6	2.3	3.0	5.3	3.8	6.3	3.4	
5,000 and over		0.2	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.8	3.2	3.4	1.1	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average debt	\$ 52	185	221	376	436	527	815	659	453	
Median debt	\$ 0	0	0	64	78	136	249	31	41	
Average debt—Debtors only	\$ 186	570	443	670	756	853	1,407	1,243	841	
All other families										
No consumer debt	59.3	54.1	41.0	33.6	36.9	36.2	35.5	46.6	39.1	
Under \$250	23.4	24.2	22.9	25.0	23.8	20.0	23.1	16.9	23.0	
\$ 250- \$ 499	11.5	9.2	16.0	16.3	12.6	10.6	11.6	5.4	13.0	
500- 999	--	8.6	13.6	14.7	16.6	14.8	11.1	7.4	13.4	
1,000- 1,999	5.8	1.0	5.7	7.9	6.2	13.4	14.3	10.8	8.2	
2,000- 4,999		2.6	0.6	1.9	3.0	4.3	3.2	12.8	2.7	
5,000 and over		0.3	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1		0.6	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average debt	\$ 154	220	273	386	413	522	563	630	397	
Median debt	\$ 0	0	98	163	137	163	156	50	118	
Average debt—Debtors only	\$ 379	479	463	582	655	818	873	1,181	652	

See footnote 1, Table 34, page 47.

TABLE 39. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by RATIO OF CONSUMER DEBT TO INCOME,¹ and by Income Groups

Ratio of consumer debt to income	1958 Income group								All families and unattached individuals	
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000-1,999	\$2,000-2,999	\$3,000-3,999	\$4,000-4,999	\$5,000-6,999	\$7,000-9,999	\$10,000 and over		
per cent										
No income or negative income with consumer debt										
No consumer debt	1.7								0.2	
Under 5%	81.0	66.3	52.1	42.4	42.3	38.8	41.4	47.5	49.8	
5%- 9%	3.7	10.7	12.2	17.4	20.6	21.2	27.2	27.8	17.1	
10 - 19	1.6	5.0	11.3	11.8	10.8	11.5	10.7	9.4	9.5	
20 - 49	3.3	6.5	10.9	11.9	12.2	13.4	11.4	8.2	10.4	
50 or more	4.8	7.1	10.7	12.5	10.9	11.9	6.1	5.9	9.6	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

¹ This table shows the ratio of consumer debt owed in Spring, 1959, to the income received in the year 1958.

TABLE 40. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by INSTALMENT DEBT,¹ Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Instalment debt group	1958 Income group								All families and unattached individuals
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000- 1,999	\$2,000- 2,999	\$3,000- 3,999	\$4,000- 4,999	\$5,000- 6,999	\$7,000- 9,999	\$10,000 and over	
per cent									
No instalment debt	89.4	81.3	67.2	66.5	63.1	60.1	66.5	77.6	69.4
Under \$250	6.8	11.0	19.1	13.6	16.7	18.5	15.1	7.4	14.7
\$ 250- \$ 499	2.5	2.3	6.6	8.4	7.6	6.7	5.5	2.1	5.9
500- 999	0.9	3.4	5.1	7.0	7.4	6.9	6.4	5.9	5.7
1,000- 1,999	0.3	0.4	1.5	3.3	4.0	5.9	5.5	4.2	3.2
2,000 and over		1.7	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.1	2.9	1.2
Totals	100.0	100.0							
Average debt	\$ 27	100	113	172	174	228	179	182	153
Median debt	\$ 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average debt—Debtors only	\$ 255	535	344	515	473	570	533	811	499

¹ Instalment debt is debt owed to stores, sales finance companies, and others on the purchase of cars, furniture and other durable goods, excluding monthly charge accounts.

TABLE 41. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by BANK DEBT,¹ Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Bank debt group	1958 Income group								All families and unattached individuals
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000- 1,999	\$2,000- 2,999	\$3,000- 3,999	\$4,000- 4,999	\$5,000- 6,999	\$7,000- 9,999	\$10,000 and over	
per cent									
No bank debt	97.8	95.8	92.7	89.5	88.7	82.2	82.4	74.1	88.7
Under \$250	0.6	1.6	2.8	3.4	3.0	4.4	1.9	2.1	2.8
\$ 250- \$ 499	0.9	0.7	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.9
500- 999	--	1.3	1.3	2.4	2.5	3.8	4.5	4.9	2.4
1,000- 1,999	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.7	1.9	4.2	3.5	3.9	2.1
2,000- 4,999		0.2	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.9	2.9	6.7	1.3
5,000 and over		0.1		0.6	0.4	0.9	2.1	6.0	0.8
Totals	100.0	100.0							
Average debt	\$ 12	26	41	105	138	229	490	1,607	208
Median debt	\$ 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average debt—Debtors only	\$ 547	627	559	1,003	1,230	1,286	2,785	6,207	1,848

¹ Bank debt includes both secured and unsecured loans owed to chartered banks, excluding mortgages, but including home improvement loans.

SECTION 4 – ASSETS AND DEBTS OF HOME OWNERS

Table 42. Percentage Distribution of Home-Owning Families and Unattached Individuals by **Total Selected Asset Holdings**, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 43. Percentage Distribution of Home-Owning Families and Unattached Individuals by **Total Debt**, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 44. Percentage Distribution of Home-Owning Families and Unattached Individuals by **Estimated Market Value of Home**, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 45. Percentage Distribution of Home-Owning Families and Unattached Individuals by **Size of Equity**, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 46. Percentage Distribution of Home-Owning Families and Unattached Individuals by **Mortgage Debt**, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 47. **Average Mortgage Indebtedness** of Home-Owning Families and Unattached Individuals, Spring 1959, by **Age Groups**, and by Income Groups.

TABLE 42. Percentage Distribution of Home-Owning Families and Unattached Individuals by TOTAL SELECTED ASSET HOLDINGS,¹ Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Total asset group	1958 Income group								All home-owners
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000-1,999	\$2,000-2,999	\$3,000-3,999	\$4,000-4,999	\$5,000-6,999	\$7,000-9,999	\$10,000 and over	
per cent									
Under \$1,000	8.7	3.3	1.7	1.4	.0.2	--	--	--	1.4
\$ 1,000- \$ 1,999	7.8	8.9	5.2	1.7	1.3	0.2	0.3	--	2.6
2,000- 4,999	33.8	28.8	22.1	14.3	9.5	3.2	1.2	0.9	12.6
5,000- 9,999	24.6	28.6	31.4	32.1	24.6	20.0	9.8	3.9	22.8
10,000- 14,999	13.7	14.9	16.2	29.3	31.6	32.3	22.6	5.4	23.7
15,000- 19,999	7.2	7.8	9.4	11.3	17.6	25.3	28.0	10.2	16.2
20,000- 24,999	3.2	4.7	7.1	3.9	8.9	9.3	18.2	20.0	9.0
25,000- 29,999	1.1	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.9	4.3	8.3	14.5	3.9
30,000- 49,999		1.6	4.0	3.0	3.0	4.6	10.6	28.7	5.7
50,000 and over			0.8	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.9	16.5	1.9
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average holding	\$ 6,880	8,117	10,724	11,455	13,664	15,309	19,330	34,391	14,346
Median holding	\$ 4,973	6,573	8,344	10,085	12,278	14,118	17,875	28,310	12,236

¹ See footnote 1, Table 14, page 36.

TABLE 43. Percentage Distribution of Home-Owning Families and Unattached Individuals by TOTAL DEBT,¹ Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Total debt group	1958 Income group								All home-owners
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000-1,999	\$2,000-2,999	\$3,000-3,999	\$4,000-4,999	\$5,000-6,999	\$7,000-9,999	\$10,000 and over	
per cent									
No debt	70.6	59.4	39.9	26.4	20.5	19.8	18.9	21.1	31.1
Under \$250	19.3	16.7	19.8	14.4	11.4	7.6	9.4	9.7	12.8
\$ 250- \$ 499	0.7	6.3	7.9	5.2	5.1	3.4	1.4	1.6	4.2
500- 999	0.8	4.9	9.3	14.6	6.5	5.7	4.1	2.7	6.8
1,000- 1,999	3.2	1.7	6.3	12.9	9.2	8.7	5.6	2.8	7.2
2,000- 4,999	3.8	8.7	10.3	9.7	19.3	20.0	15.7	9.9	13.7
5,000- 9,999	1.1	1.4	5.3	13.2	20.1	23.3	23.0	16.1	14.7
10,000 and over	0.6	1.0	1.3	3.6	7.9	11.4	21.8	36.1	9.5
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average debt	\$ 338	567	1,119	2,226	3,335	3,977	5,963	7,749	3,149
Median debt	\$ 0	0	127	637	1,707	2,720	4,025	5,683	640
Average debt—Debtors only	\$ 1,149	1,394	1,861	3,024	4,194	4,960	7,354	9,824	4,567

¹ See footnote 1, Table 32, page 46.

TABLE 44. Percentage Distribution of Home-Owning Families and Unattached Individuals by ESTIMATED MARKET VALUE OF HOME, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Estimated market value	1958 Income group								All home-owners	Average market value	Average equity ¹
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000-1,999	\$2,000-2,999	\$3,000-3,999	\$4,000-4,999	\$5,000-6,999	\$7,000-9,999	\$10,000 and over			
per cent											
Under \$2,500	27.6	19.1	12.3	5.4	2.7	1.4	1.0	--	7.0	1,366	1,314
\$ 2,500- \$ 7,499	45.8	52.9	40.1	34.7	22.7	14.8	7.3	2.9	26.6	4,860	4,474
7,500- 12,499	18.1	19.0	30.8	35.7	35.6	35.2	24.4	12.7	29.1	9,956	8,295
12,500- 17,499	6.7	5.8	8.7	16.3	24.8	31.0	32.5	14.1	19.8	14,696	10,644
17,500- 22,499	1.3	1.8	5.3	5.3	9.4	10.8	21.0	27.9	9.9	19,429	13,986
22,500- 27,499	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.6	5.9	6.1	14.4	3.2	25,101	19,479
27,500 and over	0.9	1.8	1.5	3.1	3.1	7.7	28.1	4.4	39,300	32,395	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	11,666	9,250	
Average market value	\$ 5,508	6,171	8,203	9,733	11,964	13,090	15,852	24,487	11,666		
Median market value	\$ 4,945	5,420	7,200	8,886	10,954	12,300	15,161	21,137	10,317		
Average equity	\$ 5,226	5,804	7,353	8,064	9,219	9,789	11,555	19,079	9,250		

¹ Equity is defined as the difference between the estimated market value of the home and the mortgage indebtedness on the home.

TABLE 45. Percentage Distribution of Home-owning Families and Unattached Individuals by SIZE OF EQUITY¹ Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Equity size group	1958 Income Group									All home-owners	Average equity ¹	Average market value of home
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-and over	per cent			
Under \$2,500	29.4	20.7	15.7	11.0	6.2	4.4	2.5	0.8	10.1	1,401	3,370	
\$ 2,500-\$4,999	27.7	28.7	22.8	21.1	19.7	12.2	9.1	3.7	17.9	3,585	6,097	
5,000-\$7,499	19.3	24.1	21.0	22.8	21.0	21.4	15.0	6.1	19.8	6,032	8,394	
7,500-\$9,999	7.0	10.3	14.6	14.9	16.5	18.9	19.1	10.7	15.1	8,541	11,452	
10,000-\$12,499	8.8	9.2	12.6	15.6	16.3	20.5	18.2	15.9	15.6	10,982	12,956	
12,500-\$17,499	5.9	4.0	7.2	9.6	12.6	14.1	22.0	20.9	12.1	14,559	17,047	
17,500-\$22,499	1.3	1.8	4.1	3.2	4.3	3.7	7.9	15.5	4.7	19,299	21,246	
22,500-\$27,499	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.4	1.0	2.6	2.0	11.0	2.0	25,115	27,772	
27,500 and over	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.4	2.1	4.3	15.4	2.8	40,056	43,832		
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9,250	11,666	
Average equity	\$ 5,226	5,804	7,353	8,064	9,219	9,789	11,555	19,079	9,250			
Median equity	\$ 4,730	5,622	6,369	6,962	7,970	9,087	10,590	15,562	7,864			
Average market value of home	\$ 5,508	6,171	8,203	9,733	11,964	13,090	15,852	24,487	11,666			

¹ See footnote 1, Table 44, page 54.

TABLE 46. Percentage Distribution of Home-Owning Families and Unattached Individuals by MORTGAGE DEBT¹ Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Mortgage debt group,	1958 Income group									All home-owners
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-and over	per cent	
No mortgage	90.7	88.2	78.0	60.6	47.9	43.4	39.2	39.2	58.1	
Under \$2,500	5.2	6.2	10.1	13.5	14.0	12.4	9.0	5.3	10.5	
\$ 2,500-\$4,999	2.8	3.8	5.7	12.0	13.1	13.2	11.5	7.1	9.8	
5,000-\$7,499	--	0.8	2.6	7.7	12.0	12.8	12.2	8.9	8.2	
7,500-\$9,999	0.8	--	2.9	3.5	6.9	9.2	12.0	13.1	6.2	
10,000 and over	0.6	1.0	0.8	2.8	6.1	8.9	16.1	26.5	7.2	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average debt	\$ 282	368	850	1,669	2,745	3,301	4,297	5,408	2,416	
Median debt	\$ 0	0	0	0	375	1,331	2,891	4,437	0	
Average debt—Debtors only	\$ 3,025	3,104	3,865	4,240	5,273	5,834	7,066	8,896	5,765	

TABLE 47. AVERAGE MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS of Home-Owning Families and Unattached Individuals, Spring 1959, by AGE GROUPS, and by Income Groups

1958 Income group	Age of home owner				All home-owners
	39 and under	40-49	50-64	65 and over	
	per cent				
Without mortgage debt					
Without mortgage debt	33.5	47.2	68.3	90.5	58.1
With mortgage debt	66.5	52.8	31.7	9.5	41.9
Average mortgage debt (Debtors only)					
dollars					
Under \$3,000	3,056	5,049	3,396	2,816	3,526
\$ 3,000-\$4,999	5,071	4,750	4,867	3,019	4,847
5,000-\$6,999	6,831	5,093	4,284	3,734	5,834
7,000-\$9,999	8,856	6,550	5,173	5,405	7,066
10,000 and over	9,522	9,384	7,800	7,352	8,896
Average debt-debtors only	6,298	5,834	5,013	3,498	5,765
Average income—debtors only	5,743	6,547	6,440	4,227	6,051
Average income—All home-owners	5,247	5,888	5,203	3,194	4,953

SECTION 5—MISCELLANEOUS TABLES

Table 48. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by **Ratio of Consumer Debt to Liquid Assets**, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 49. Percentage Distribution of Families by **Employment Status of Head**, by **Ratio of Consumer Debt to Liquid Assets**, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 50. Percentage Distribution of Families by **Age of Head**, by **Ratio of Consumer Debt to Liquid Assets**, Spring 1959, and by Income Groups.

Table 51. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by **Income and by Total Selected Assets Groups**, Spring 1959.

Table 52. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by **Income and by Liquid Assets Groups**, Spring 1959.

Table 53. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by **Income and by Total Debt Groups**, Spring 1959.

Table 54. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by **Income and by Consumer Debt Groups**, Spring 1959.

Table 55. Percentage Distribution of **Income, Asset and Debt Totals**, by Income Groups for Families and Unattached Individuals.

TABLE 48. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by RATIO OF CONSUMER DEBT TO LIQUID ASSETS,¹ Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Ratio of consumer debt to liquid assets	1958 Income group								All families and unattached individuals
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000 and over	
per cent									
No liquid assets, consumer debt.....	13.6	20.3	24.3	22.5	15.4	11.0	6.8	4.1	16.2
No consumer debt, liquid assets.....	42.9	40.2	39.1	31.1	36.4	35.0	37.9	45.8	37.3
No consumer debt, no liquid assets	38.1	26.1	13.0	11.3	5.8	3.9	3.5	1.8	12.5
Under 100%	2.7	7.1	11.5	15.8	18.7	23.7	30.5	34.8	17.0
100% and over	2.6	6.3	12.2	19.3	23.6	26.4	21.4	13.5	17.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Consumer debt owed and liquid assets held in spring 1959.

TABLE 49. Percentage Distribution of Families by EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HEAD, BY RATIO OF CONSUMER DEBT TO LIQUID ASSETS,¹ Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Ratio of consumer debt to liquid assets	1958 Income group								All families	
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000 and other		
per cent										
Employee										
No liquid assets, consumer debt.....	29.5	34.6	35.7	27.6	17.4	12.3	7.4	4.8	19.6	
No consumer debt, liquid assets.....	21.0	23.9	26.9	22.5	32.8	30.8	34.5	39.7	29.4	
No consumer debt, no liquid assets	39.3	23.6	11.1	12.2	4.7	3.9	3.6	1.9	8.0	
Under 100%	4.0	7.3	10.0	15.1	18.7	25.5	30.5	39.7	20.2	
100% and over	6.2	10.7	16.3	22.6	26.4	27.5	23.8	13.8	22.8	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Employer or own account										
No liquid assets, consumer debt.....	31.5		17.8	16.4	15.9	6.2	5.0	4.1	12.3	
No consumer debt, liquid assets.....	39.6		39.3	45.4	40.3	45.5	41.8	45.6	43.0	
No consumer debt, no liquid assets	17.8		13.7	7.9	5.7	2.6	2.9	2.4	6.6	
Under 100%	4.1		19.5	15.4	14.9	17.6	30.7	33.4	20.0	
100% and over	7.1		10.3	14.8	23.2	28.1	19.6	14.5	18.1	
Totals	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Not in labour force										
No liquid assets, consumer debt.....	20.5	17.3	19.9	16.9	6.9	11.3		4.2	15.6	
No consumer debt, liquid assets	45.2	42.2	53.9	55.2	47.2	49.0		60.3	48.7	
No consumer debt, no liquid assets	26.5	31.8	12.4	7.1	14.6	5.3		3.0	18.5	
Under 100%	7.8	6.8	8.1	16.6	24.4	19.8		22.8	12.3	
100% and over			2.0	5.8	4.3	6.9	14.6	9.7	4.9	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

¹ See footnote 1, Table 48.

TABLE 50. Percentage Distribution of Families by AGE OF HEAD, BY RATIO OF CONSUMER DEBT TO LIQUID ASSETS¹ Spring 1959, and by Income Groups

Ratio of consumer debt to liquid assets	Age of head										
	29 and under	30-39	40-49	50-64	65 and over	29 and under	30-39	40-49	50-64	65 and over	
per cent											
1958 Income group											
		Under \$3,000					\$3,000 - 4,999				
No liquid assets, consumer debt	44.4	41.3	36.7	25.3	9.2	26.2	21.2	25.3	17.9	6.9	
No consumer debt, liquid assets	14.2	20.1	15.8	38.6	58.7	20.8	25.4	25.5	41.0	62.3	
No consumer debt, no liquid assets	14.1	14.3	26.5	21.8	21.5	4.9	8.8	10.2	9.3	7.1	
Under 100%	6.8	9.1	8.0	10.0	8.3	17.9	15.9	17.9	16.1	18.5	
100% and over	20.5	15.2	12.9	4.2	2.2	30.1	28.7	21.1	15.7	5.1	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1958 Income group											
		\$5,000 - 6,999					\$7,000 - 9,999				
No liquid assets, consumer debt	9.7	13.0	14.5	9.1	5.7	2.8	5.9	10.3	6.0	5.4	
No consumer debt, liquid assets	21.9	26.2	32.3	43.4	62.2	28.0	37.0	24.2	46.4	55.7	
No consumer debt, no liquid assets	4.3	3.5	2.3	5.4	4.6	4.2	2.8	2.6	4.9	4.3	
Under 100%	24.6	26.0	24.7	22.8	18.7	32.9	33.9	32.5	28.3	20.0	
100% and over	39.5	31.3	26.2	19.3	8.8	32.2	20.3	30.4	14.5	14.6	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		1958 Income group					All families				
		\$10,000 and over									
No liquid assets, consumer debt	1.9	7.7	3.7	—	—	25.5	20.4	20.8	15.1	7.6	
No consumer debt, liquid assets	43.5	34.4	45.4	76.7	20.1	26.6	26.1	42.0	60.5	60.5	
No consumer debt, no liquid assets	2.4	1.8	2.3	—	—	7.1	7.6	9.1	10.4	14.3	
Under 100%	39.2	40.8	34.2	14.7	17.6	20.0	22.0	19.2	12.9	12.9	
100% and over	12.9	15.3	14.4	8.6	29.8	25.4	22.0	13.4	4.7	4.7	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

¹ See footnote 1, table 48, page 58.

TABLE 51. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by INCOME AND BY TOTAL SELECTED ASSETS GROUPS.¹ Spring 1959

1958 Income group	Total selected assets group											
	No assets	Under \$250	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$19,999	\$20,000-\$24,999	\$25,000-\$29,999	\$30,000-\$49,999 and over
per cent												
Under \$1,000.....	21.1	8.6	9.7	10.3	10.8	15.1	7.5	4.4	3.4	2.5	1.9	--
\$ 1,000-\$1,999	20.6	10.4	10.7	12.6	14.9	20.1	12.6	6.9	5.1	5.4	3.9	3.4
2,000- 2,999	19.9	20.0	16.3	14.9	16.3	17.0	15.6	8.0	6.9	9.0	8.2	8.0
3,000- 3,999	19.7	23.9	22.8	18.6	16.5	17.0	20.0	17.7	10.2	7.3	5.5	7.7
4,000- 4,999	9.8	17.0	19.8	14.7	14.5	14.4	17.6	21.6	17.2	15.7	7.6	8.5
5,000- 6,999	6.3	15.6	15.2	19.6	17.4	10.4	18.7	28.2	32.5	21.1	23.2	16.6
7,000- 9,999	2.2	4.0	5.2	8.2	6.5	4.8	6.2	11.3	20.2	23.4	24.6	22.2
10,000 and over	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.1	3.1	1.2	1.8	1.9	4.5	15.5	25.1	33.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 2,603	3,535	3,656	3,857	3,844	3,177	3,963	4,689	5,517	6,462	7,510	8,800
Median income	\$ 2,417	3,460	3,583	3,655	3,484	2,870	3,714	4,601	5,443	5,957	6,973	7,784
Average assets	\$ 102	345	678	1,297	3,263	7,280	12,188	16,989	21,645	27,105	36,547	72,113

¹ For distribution by total selected assets and by income groups see Table 14, page 36.

TABLE 52. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by INCOME AND BY LIQUID ASSETS GROUPS.¹ Spring 1959

1958 Income group	Liquid assets group							
	No liquid assets	Under \$250	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$9,999	\$10,000 and over
per cent								
Under \$1,000.....	17.0	7.1	6.8	4.6	7.0	7.2	6.8	2.8
\$ 1,000-\$1,999.....	19.4	9.7	6.9	9.2	8.1	10.1	9.5	9.6
2,000- 2,999.....	18.3	16.4	11.9	10.3	11.2	10.7	9.9	12.9
3,000- 3,999.....	20.1	21.3	17.8	15.5	13.4	12.9	10.8	7.5
4,000- 4,999.....	11.5	19.4	21.2	19.0	18.7	13.7	12.0	8.8
5,000- 6,999.....	9.4	18.1	23.8	24.3	25.2	21.1	20.2	15.9
7,000- 9,999.....	3.2	6.6	9.6	13.3	11.8	16.1	16.2	14.6
10,000 and over.....	0.9	1.4	1.9	3.8	6.7	8.3	14.5	27.8
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income.....\$	2,936	3,927	4,426	4,837	4,980	5,164	6,428	8,943
Median income.....\$	2,742	3,788	4,311	4,547	4,616	4,664	5,099	6,056
Average assets.....\$		110	342	671	1,322	3,052	6,659	21,625

¹ For distribution by liquid assets and by income groups see Table 16, page 37.

TABLE 53. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by INCOME AND BY TOTAL DEBT GROUPS.¹ Spring 1959

1958 Income group	Total debt group							
	No debt	Under \$250	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$9,999	\$10,000 and over
per cent								
Under \$1,000.....	18.7	9.8	4.2	1.2	3.8	1.9	0.7	0.4
\$ 1,000-\$1,999.....	18.8	14.8	9.8	9.2	3.4	7.5	1.1	1.1
2,000- 2,999.....	16.0	19.1	20.4	16.7	10.9	8.7	4.2	1.6
3,000- 3,999.....	14.3	19.1	26.8	27.5	24.7	10.9	13.8	5.6
4,000- 4,999.....	11.2	14.7	18.5	20.0	17.6	22.2	21.9	13.5
5,000- 6,999.....	12.0	12.7	14.6	17.4	27.8	29.6	32.9	25.4
7,000- 9,999.....	5.9	7.0	4.5	6.1	10.0	13.3	18.1	27.0
10,000 and over.....	3.1	2.8	1.3	1.8	1.8	5.8	7.3	25.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income.....\$	3,413	3,809	3,819	4,107	4,644	5,330	6,005	8,842
Median income.....\$	2,781	3,330	3,582	3,833	4,409	4,946	5,505	7,267
Average debt.....\$		101	354	734	1,556	3,182	7,226	14,972

¹ For distribution by total debt and by income groups see Table 32, page 46.

TABLE 54. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by INCOME AND BY CONSUMER DEBT GROUPS.¹ Spring 1959

1958 Income group	Consumer debt group						
	No consumer debt	Under \$250	\$250-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$4,999	\$5,000 and over
per cent							
Under \$1,000.....	15.4	5.8	3.8	0.5	2.3	--	--
\$ 1,000-\$1,999.....	16.0	11.4	6.5	6.7	1.4	9.2	2.4
2,000- 2,999.....	14.8	15.4	17.4	12.8	8.4	3.3	4.2
3,000- 3,999.....	14.6	18.9	23.3	21.5	17.8	12.7	14.3
4,000- 4,999.....	13.2	16.8	18.1	19.9	19.4	17.1	13.1
5,000- 6,999.....	14.1	17.2	21.2	24.2	31.4	32.7	17.9
7,000- 9,999.....	7.6	9.8	7.9	10.5	14.1	12.5	31.0
10,000 and over.....	4.3	4.8	1.8	3.9	5.1	12.5	17.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income.....\$	3,910	4,469	4,385	4,798	5,394	5,981	8,339
Median income.....\$	3,260	3,920	3,956	4,427	5,045	5,471	6,787
Average debt.....\$		98	349	691	1,343	2,864	10,669

¹ For distribution by consumer debt and by income groups see Table 34, page 47.

**TABLE 55. Percentage Distribution of INCOME, ASSET AND DEBT TOTALS,¹ by Income Groups
for Families and Unattached Individuals**

	1958 Income Group								Total
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 - \$4,999	\$5,000 - \$6,999	\$7,000 - \$9,999	\$10,000 and over	
per cent									
All families and unattached individuals	10.5	11.9	14.2	17.3	13.0	17.7	10.8	4.5	100.0
Income.....	1.4	4.0	7.9	13.5	13.1	23.0	19.5	17.8	100.0
Total selected assets.....	3.9	5.9	8.9	12.0	12.9	21.5	18.3	16.7	100.0
Selected financial assets.....	4.4	7.1	11.2	9.8	9.7	17.4	16.3	24.1	100.0
Liquid assets.....	4.8	7.3	11.1	10.6	9.8	17.4	15.6	23.5	100.0
All deposits	5.4	7.0	11.4	10.9	10.7	19.1	17.7	17.6	100.0
Savings deposits	5.9	7.8	11.8	11.4	11.0	17.2	17.3	17.7	100.0
All bond holdings	3.7	7.7	10.6	10.3	8.2	14.6	12.4	32.4	100.0
Canada Savings Bond holdings	4.5	8.3	11.5	13.0	9.1	13.4	14.3	26.0	100.0
Mortgage investments	3.3	5.9	11.3	6.9	9.5	18.3	20.3	24.4	100.0
Estimated market value of home	3.7	5.5	8.1	12.7	13.9	22.8	18.9	14.3	100.0
Total debt.....	1.1	2.4	4.8	11.6	14.5	25.4	23.7	16.5	100.0
Personal debt.....	1.5	4.4	6.9	14.1	12.3	19.7	21.4	19.6	100.0
Consumer debt	1.4	5.7	9.0	18.6	16.2	24.1	18.6	6.4	100.0
Instalment debt	1.8	7.6	10.7	20.4	15.2	25.7	13.2	5.4	100.0
Bank debt	0.4	1.3	2.7	8.0	8.4	17.6	19.8	41.8	100.0
Mortgage debt.....	0.9	1.6	4.0	10.5	15.3	27.7	24.7	15.1	100.0

¹ These totals refer to aggregate income received in 1958 and to aggregate assets and debts held in the spring of 1959.

APPENDIX

SOURCES AND METHODS

The estimates presented in this report are based upon information secured from a sample survey of Canadian non-farm families and unattached individuals conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in May and June, 1959.

All concepts used in this survey have been kept consistent, with minor exceptions, with those used in earlier financial surveys conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics since 1952. The methods of enumeration were similar to those of the 1956 survey of income, assets and indebtedness. The main features are summarized below.

1. The original sample consisted of approximately 7,500 households in 116 areas; all cities of 30,000 and over were represented in the sample. The sample was selected by multi-stage probability sampling, within the framework of the Canadian Labour Force Sample. The sampling ratio was $\frac{1}{3}$ of one per cent of households in some areas and $\frac{1}{6}$ of one per cent in other areas. For most areas the households selected had not been in any previous labour force or financial surveys although in a number of areas the sample was selected from among households which had been in the labour force surveys a year and a half earlier. A second exception to this method of selection was made for households located in rural non-farm districts. In the 1956 survey such districts had not been sampled because of enumerating and cost problems. In 1959 it was decided to expand the area sample to include such districts but, to reduce costs, the sample was selected from households which had been dropped from labour force survey in the previous six months. The information from the labour force survey provided information on farm residence; the sample in rural areas was restricted to persons not resident on farms since farm families were not to be interviewed. This restriction of the sample may, in fact, have excluded families who should have been sampled as some families resident on farm may not, from the view point of major source of income, be farm families. Budget restrictions did not permit a broader sample.

2. As in 1956 all data were collected by means of direct interviews with the family. The questionnaire (which is reproduced at the end of the appendix) was designed to collect information on a family basis. The interview was conducted by trained enumerators from the labour force survey staff. The enumerators were instructed to call on sample households, obtain information about the household occupants and determine how many family units resided in the household. If possible, the enumerators were instructed to interview the head of each family; if the head was not in on the first visit, enumerators were to make an appointment and return later. It was felt that the head would be better able to supply the information on the family's asset holdings and indebtedness than would the wife or other family members. Information on the incomes, asset holdings, and indebtedness of all family members was to be entered on the schedules; income information was

to be reported separately for each member of the family. For asset holdings and indebtedness the head and wife reported a combined total while other family members reported separately.

This method of enumeration was used to ensure that all members of the family were accounted for on the questionnaire. Although data were secured for all members of the family, all family members may not have been interviewed directly; enumerators were permitted to accept information for the whole family from the head or person most likely to be familiar with the family's affairs. Although data were collected separately for each family member the tabulation and analysis of the information was confined to information for the family as a whole.

3. The 1959 sample estimates are based upon returns received from 6,422 families; 93 families of service personnel whose income came from military pay and allowances also answered the questionnaire but these returns were excluded from the tabulations in this report although their schedules were used for weighting the sample.

The 6,515 returns secured in the 1959 survey represented a response rate of 82.6 per cent; 12.6 per cent of the sample refused to cooperate or did not reply for other reasons. Included in the latter group were cases where some members of the family supplied data but where data for all members of the family could not be obtained. The remaining 5 per cent could not be contacted or were missed for some reason.

Methods of Estimation

Of the 6,500 schedules, 6,400 contained complete information while 100 supplied the required information on income but were incomplete in respect to some of the asset or debt items; for example, some families with mortgages were unable to answer the questions on mortgage indebtedness. Missing items were assigned the average value reported for such items by families with the same family characteristics, at the same income level and residing in the same region.

The sample was inflated to the estimated national total of non-farm families and unattached individuals by methods of weighting similar to those used in previous surveys. Weights were calculated separately for the five regions for unattached individuals and for families by sex of head and by employment status (wage or salary earner, self-employed or not in the labour force), in effect twelve separate weights for each region. The estimated number of families by characteristics and by regions was derived from an analysis of 35,000 households interviewed for the May 1958 Survey of Migration conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in conjunction with the one per cent monthly labour force sample. For these surveys, data were obtained on the number of family units

per household broken down by family characteristics. The family-household ratio obtained from this sample was applied to the estimate of occupied households by regions to obtain an estimate of the number of family units.¹ With the exception of Table 1, 2 and 55 all tables in the present report are derived from the weighted sample results.

Income distributions for families and unattached individuals for the years 1951, 1954 and 1957 have incorporated income tax data to improve the aggregate income estimate for incomes in the higher income brackets. This is necessary because the sample is normally too small for an adequate estimation of the income distribution of persons living on investments and retirement incomes, although, incomes of the employed, as estimated from the surveys, usually agree closely with tax data. Adjustments from income tax statistics are made to the individual income distributions which are, in turn, converted into adjusted family income distributions. For 1958 the individual income distribution was not available so that such adjustments were not possible. The survey data and income tax statistics were used to estimate the change in average incomes between 1957 and 1958 for each major group of families. The 1958 income distributions were then projected from the 1957² series with the assumption that the shape of the distribution did not change between 1957 and 1958 (that is, that the Lorenz curve appeared constant). This appears to be a reasonable assumption since comparisons of 1951 with 1957 show that despite rising income, no change occurred in the relative distribution during the longer period.

The aggregate holdings of assets and debts were adjusted to the new income distribution; aggregate holdings are not published in this report but the relative distribution shown in Table 55 is based upon the adjusted rather than the original estimates.

It should be noted that the methods of enumeration and estimation in the present survey are similar to those used to collect financial data in the earlier survey taken in 1956. However, although the income and family concepts are identical with the income surveys conducted in 1952, 1955 and 1958 methods of enumeration and estimation differed. The differences are explained on page 61, Appendix 1, of D.B.S. Publication 13-508, *Incomes, Liquid Assets and Indebtedness of Non-Farm Families in Canada, 1955*,

Relation of Survey Estimates to the National Accounts.

The relation of the income estimates contained in this report to the personal income series of the National Accounts has already been discussed in

¹ Data on the number of occupied households by regions are published annually in D.B.S. publication *Household Facilities and Equipment*.

² The 1957 income distribution was released in D.B.S. Publications 13-512, *Distribution of Non-Farm Incomes in Canada by Size, 1957*.

the introduction. As indicated the present estimates account for 95 per cent of the money personal income estimates, exclusive of net income from farming and military pay and allowances. Because the estimates were not made directly but were projected from the 1957 distribution, a detailed reconciliation cannot be effected with the personal income estimates; comparisons can only be made at the total level.

In addition to statistics on the sources of personal income the National Accounts present information on the disposition of personal income. Personal income is disposed of in a number of ways. Part goes into the payment of personal direct taxes and part of it is used for the purchase of goods and services. If the sum of these two expenditures is less than the total of personal income, the difference represents personal saving; if the sum exceeds the total of personal income, dissaving occurs. The National Accounts measure the amount of personal saving (or dissaving) by this method.

Personal saving in the National Accounts measures the savings of the farm sector and unincorporated business as well as the savings of the household sector.³ It measures the increase in the assets of the personal sector less the increase in liabilities. Since the present survey obtained balance-sheet data for only one point in time (from the household sector only), estimates of the savings of households or families and individuals during the preceding year cannot be obtained from it. However, if such surveys were to be conducted annually the aggregate holdings of assets and debts at the time of the most current survey less the holdings reported in the preceding survey would represent the savings or dissavings in respect to these assets and debts during the previous year. Surveys could also measure the savings of families and individuals by other methods—by asking families to report income and expenditure during the year and obtaining savings residually. Alternately families could supply data on increases or decreases in asset holdings less increases or decreases in indebtedness—balance sheet changes.

Since the approach of the present survey was to obtain balance sheet data for only one point of time and since the previous survey of this type was taken some years ago there are no means of deriving current year savings from the data contained in this report.

³ For the years 1946 to 1954 estimates of savings by measuring changes in assets less changes in liabilities is available in the analysis of financial transactions in the appendix by L.M. Read, S.J. Handfield-Jones and F.W. Emmerson "National Transactions Accounts, 1946-1954" published in *Financing of Economic Activity in Canada* by Wm. C. Hood (Ottawa: Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects, Queen's Printer, 1958).

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Confidential: All information will be treated as confidential and used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for statistical purposes only.

**1959 SURVEY OF CONSUMER FINANCES -
UNIT SCHEDULE**

Complete a separate questionnaire for each income unit in the household.
List by household card line number each person 14 years of age and over.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Primary Sampling Unit

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2. Segment

--	--	--

3. Household Number

--	--	--

4. Income Unit

--	--

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F.C.	F.S.	Ad.	Ch.	H.S.

5. Date 19 Call-back date(s).....

6. Household Card Line Number

7. Relationship to head of unit (check (/) persons interviewed)

Head

8. Age

9. Sex

10. Marital Status (Single, Married, Other)

11. During the last week did this person:
(Check one)

(a) Work for pay or profit

 Male Female Male Female Male Female Male Female Male Female Male Female Male Female

or (b) Look for work

13. Did you obtain information for this person?

14. If you did not obtain information did he or she have any income, liabilities, or assets?

15. If an interview was not obtained, give reasons; In addition, comment on any special problems or difficulties encountered in the interview.

For Office Use Only						
I.T.	Inc. H.	Inc. O.	Inc.	Ea.	I.C.	R.V.
<input type="text"/>						

Since 1952 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has carried out a number of surveys of Canadian families to determine their general financial position. This year you (and your family) have been selected as part of the sample we would like to interview. Any information you supply will be treated as confidential and will be very useful in helping the Bureau to study economic conditions at the present time. First we would like some information regarding your income.

16. Is your family's income now as much as it was a year ago, or higher, or lower?

Same Higher Lower

1958 INCOME

During the twelve months ending December 31, 1958, how much was your income from the following sources?

Household Card Line Number	Head \$	\$	\$	\$	\$
17. Wages and salaries (Show total wages and salaries before deductions for pensions, taxes and other items)					
18. Military pay and allowances					
19. Net income from self-employment, business or profession. Show net earnings or losses (gross income minus expenses) from a business or profession in which you are engaged. If a net loss, specify as such					
20. Gross income from roomers and boarders. (Do not include payments received from other members of this family unit)					
21. Dividends, bond and bank interest					
22. Other income from investments (net income from rents, mortgage interest, estate income, etc.)					
23. Family allowances (report these only if you are the father or guardian of the children)					
24. Old age pensions					
25. Other income received from a government source - (for example, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, disability or veterans' pensions, etc.)					
26. Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities (include here pensions received from former employers)					
27. Other money income (alimony, income from abroad, etc.) - List items					
(Do not include gifts, inheritances, lump-sum receipts from insurance companies, pension fund or income tax refunds, or receipts from the sale of property)					
28. Total Income					

CURRENT LIABILITIES

In addition to income information, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics would like to know something about personal liabilities to provide a more complete picture of the financial position of Canadians. If you (or any member of the family) operate a business, please provide information on personal obligations only; exclude debts connected with business operations if possible. Where you cannot make such a separation, report the combined debt and indicate this.

Household Card Line Number								
	Head (and wife) \$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
29. Charge accounts (for example, with retail stores, service stations, fuel companies)								
30. Continuous instalment, revolving credit, etc. and other instalment debts (on cars, furniture, appliances, etc. to stores, sales finance companies and others)								
31. Small loan companies								
32. Credit unions and cooperatives								
33. Loans from chartered banks								
(a) Secured by stocks and bonds as collateral								
(b) Secured by other collateral such as cash surrender value of life insurance and automobiles								
(c) Home Improvement Loans								
(d) Other Loans								
34. Loans from life insurance companies (report loans not premiums due)								
35. Other debts not reported above (do not report debts to other members of the family)								
(a) Doctors, dentists, hospitals								
(b) Debts to other persons								
(c) Other (specify)								
36. (For persons who are self-employed or owners of a business). Are any of the above debts partially business debts?	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>						
37. If yes, what items?								

For Office Use Only		
T.B.D.	Lia. H.	Lia. O.
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

HOUSING

This section is to be asked only of the owner or principal renter of the household. If this unit does not contain the owner or principal renter turn to question 43.

38. Do you own or rent your present dwelling?	Own <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	Rent <input type="checkbox"/> (Turn to question 43)	Rent free <input type="checkbox"/>
39. What do you estimate the rental value of your home to be if rented unfurnished?	\$ _____ per month		
40. Are there any mortgages or agreements of sale on the house?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
41. If yes, (a) What was the outstanding amount of these mortgages when taken over?	1st \$ _____	2nd \$ _____	
*(b) What is the principal still owing at the present time?	1st \$ _____	2nd \$ _____	
42. What is the present value of this property; that is what would it sell for today?	\$ _____		

*If principal still owing is not known, obtain the following information: date of issue of mortgage _____ 19_____, length of term _____ years, original value when issued \$ _____, interest rate _____ %, frequency of payment _____, and amount of repayments excluding taxes \$ _____.

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T.B.A.	L.A.H.	L.A.O.
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CURRENT ASSETS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics would like to round out its study of the financial position of Canadians by obtaining some additional information on assets. These questions refer to personal assets only, not to assets which belong to any business you may own or operate. If business accounts are not kept separately, please report combined business and personal holdings and indicate this.

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Mort.	Pr. V.
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